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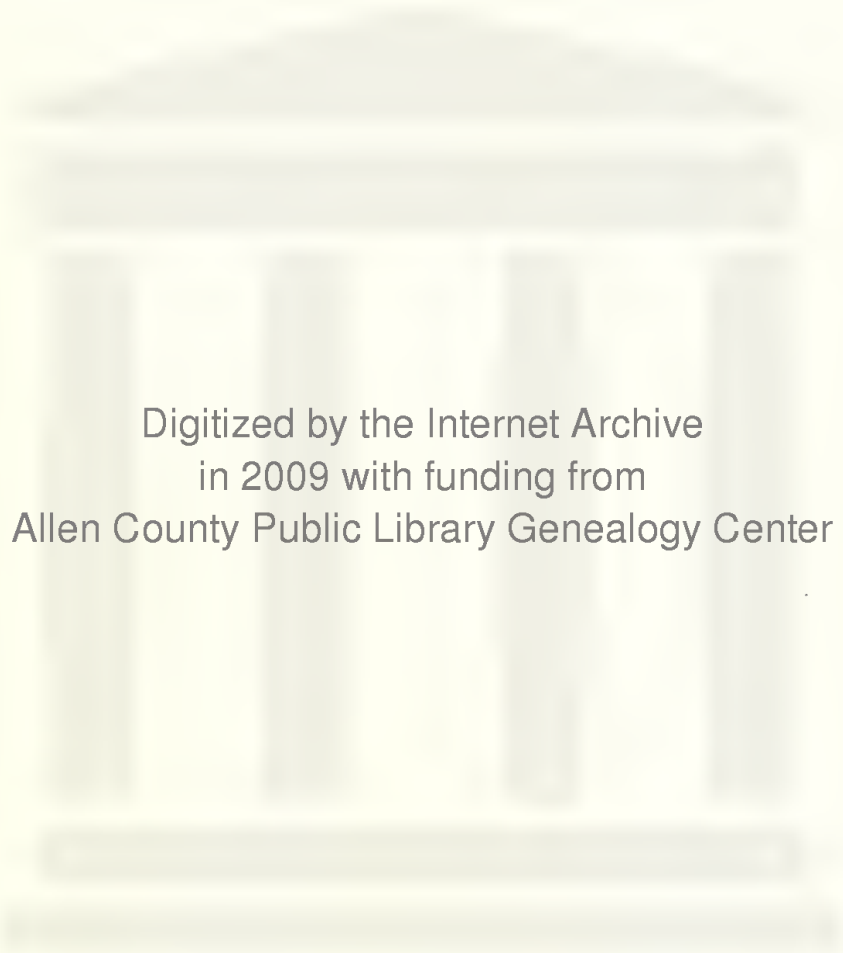

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THE

R———L

REGISTER.

WITH

ANNOTATIONS

By ANOTHER HAND.

SIC PATER ÆNEAS. VIRG.

V. 3-4

VOL. III.

LONDON:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

I HAVE the Honour to present the Third Volume of the R— — R— — — to the Public, who have so kindly noticed the former ones.——What remains of the materials in my possession, will, at proper intervals, be committed to the Press.

Upon a nearer examination, I found the Title, with which I had announced the Part of this Volume that relates to King Log,

to

to be improper: Inſtead, therefore, of *Obſervations* upon his Reign, Character, &c. I have called it an APOLOGY, &c. and I ſincerely wiſh that it may be thought a ſufficient one in the opinion of any of his faithful Subjects.

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CHA-

CHARACTERS, &c.

D— of St. —— ——.

OF the various ranks of life, in the various parts of the civilized world, there does not appear to be ſo pure or ſo natural a ſource of honour as the Peerage of Great-Britain.—On a comparative view of the moſt reſpectable ſtations in other kingdoms and countries, an Engliſh Peer will be found to poſſeſs, in a moſt ſuperior degree, the means of being good and great.—The nature of the Britiſh Government,

which neceſſarily requires a balancing power between the monarchic and democratical parts of it, renders thoſe who are conſtituted to maintain the equilibrium, capable of independence with reſpect to the one, without the liberty of controuling the privileges of the other.—Thus, while they poſſeſs the power of checking the inroads of tyranny, they cannot be tyrants themſelves.

An Engliſh Peer, acting as ſuch, according to the true principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution,---an equal foe to arbitrary meaſures in the Prince, or haſty turbulence in the People; and continually exerting himſelf in oppoſing the hidden deſigns of the one, or the open violence

lence of the other,---may be conſidered, at leaſt in the age wherein we live, as a being of a ſuperior order.—It may be alſo obſerved, that, to enlarge the capacity of doing his duty, and to take away all fear in the diſcharge of it,—that he may hold the balance firm while he has power to hold it, his privilege knows no end but that of life;—and even this unavoidable determination brings its conſolation, in the tranſferral of his honours to the remains of himſelf,—to his children and their poſterity.

The Houſe of Peers alſo receives no inconſiderable dignity from its judicial capacity, as being the laſt reſort to which individuals can ap-

ply for juſtice :—and it muſt greatly exalt the political character of a Peer of Great-Britain in the opinion of every conſiderate perſon, when he reflects that it is his province to aſſiſt in paſſing judgment on the decrees of the Judges themſelves ;—to confirm the wiſdom, or correct the errors, of every other Judicature.

By this very general deſcription of an Engliſh Peer, it muſt appear evident to the moſt momentary reflection, that the Road of Honour, which proves ſo difficult to others, is ſmooth and eaſy of acceſs to him. His birth places him above moſt of thoſe obſtacles which impede the career of other men, while the honours which frequently change, as it were, the

nature

nature of ſuch as are ſuddenly raiſed to them, are but the natural appendages of his ſtation. Though his capacity ſhould be but of a moderate extent, if it is accompanied with common diſcretion and virtue, he will command ſuperior reſpect; while eminent abilities place him, at once, in the moſt important poſts of Government.—The higheſt offices of the State will even ſollicit his acceptance, if he has talents to fill them.

Theſe are ſome of the many ſuper-eminent advantages which every Peer of Great-Britain poſſeſſes by the Laws and Conſtitution of it:—yet there are not a few, who, forgetful or ignorant of the means by which true dignity of character is

 acquired,

acquired, diſgrace their rank and themſelves by the extremes of folly and of vice; while there are others of them who fly from every privilege and duty of their birth and ſtation, and, not content with deſerving the odium of their country by a ſhameful deſertion of it, hold forth to foreign nations an unbluſhing picture of their weakneſs and their depravity.

I really conſider the noble ——, whoſe character ſuggeſted theſe reflections, with a degree of concern that borders upon abhorrence.—No man has been of leſs uſe to himſelf, to his friends, or to ſociety, and, in the annals of private life, a greater diſgrace to his nation.—While he reſided in his own country, he was

weak without good-humour, profuſe without generoſity, vicious without ſpirit, and of the higheſt rank of nobility without reſpect; and when he quitted it to take up his reſidence in another, his weakneſs, his profuſion, and his vices, increaſed to a degree of enormity almoſt without a parallel: they levelled him with the loweſt, and reduced him to a ſituation of diſgrace which none but the loweſt can ſuffer *.——He even

 diſho-

* The particular circumſtances of this Nobleman's conduct and extravagance in the capital of the Auſtrian Low Countries, would be painful to enumerate.—One ſtriking ſpecimen, however, may not be unprofitable to the reader.—It muſt be premiſed that his Grace had a rival in parade and ſplendor in the perſon of Sir Lambert Blackwell, and that nothing can be conceived more abſurd, fooliſh, and ideotic, than the means they purſued to outſhine each other.—Among others, the

diſhonoured the houſe from whence he ſprung †.

the Duke, being to dine with the Knight, found him dreſſed in a brocade of the moſt ſuperb fabric of the *Lyons* manufacture:—on the return of the viſit ſome time afterwards, his Grace had taken care to provide a ſuit of cloaths of the ſame coſtly materials for the ſervant who waited behind his chair at table.—A continuance of ſimilar inſtances of extravagance ſoon produced thoſe diſgraceful circumſtances with which every one is acquainted; but, perhaps, it is not ſo univerſally known, that, after he had obtained his liberty, and was enabled, by the melioration of his affairs, to return and live with comfort in his own country, he ſhould again quit it to reſide in the very place where he had been ſo expoſed and inſulted, and where, from not having adjuſted every demand upon him, he was liable to a repetition of former diſgrace.—The only reaſon that has been aſſigned for this extraordinary conduct, is found in his obedience to the will of a favourite Valet-de-Chambre, who was born at B— —, and is reſolved to paſs the reſt of his days in the place of his nativity.

† This, I ſupppoſe, muſt allude to his Grace's

The Folly of the age, and the Corruption of the times, are not more evident

Grace's anceſtor, Mrs. Ellen Gwyn; a very ſingular woman, and an extraordinary inſtance of the caprice of Fortune.—It may not, perhaps, be impertinent or unintereſting to inſert, in this place, ſomething of what I have heard and read of her life and character.

The origin of this perſon was, without doubt, of the loweſt rank, and her employment in that city where one of her deſcendants enjoys the emoluments of the Prelacy, of the moſt inferior kind:—indeed, it is there, or in the neighbourhood, that the tradition of the place ſuppoſes her to have been born. From thence, by one of the many tranſitions which tranſplant individuals of the labouring claſs from one place to another, ſhe became an inhabitant of the Metropolis, and the ſervant to a Fruiterer, who was, probably, one of thoſe who attended upon the Playhouſes, as it appears that in this character ſhe firſt obtained admiſſion into the Theatre in Drury-lane.

What favour of Fortune advanced her from this

evident in any of the numberleſs circumſtances which daily betray them

this humble ſituation to the Stage, whether from the general recommendation her natural humour and vivacity gave her, or a paſſion which Mr. Hart the player had for her, is difficult to aſcertain. We find her, however, a few years afterwards, a great favourite of the Public, as a theatrical character, and that ſhe had no inconſiderable reputation in the parts of *Almahide*, in the Conqueſt of Grenada,—*Florimel*, in the Maiden Queen, —*Donna Jacintha*, in the Mock Aſtrologer, —*Valeria*, in the Royal Martyr, &c.

Dryden was her profeſſed patron, and, as he is known to have been a man of gallantry, was ſuppoſed to have been ſucceſsful in his addreſſes to her.—However that may have been, it is a certain fact that he gave her the moſt ſhowy and alluring parts in his Comedies; and wrote ſeveral Prologues and Epilogues expreſsly for her. But the more immediate cauſe of her becoming an object of the Monarch's favour and affections was the following whimſical circumſtance, which, while it marks the diſſipation of Charles the Second,

them both, than the great dearth of honourable examples of dignity and virtue

Second, gives no indifferent picture of the ſtate of the Stage, and the taſte of the audience of that day:

At the Duke's Houſe, under Killigrew's patent, the celebrated *Nokes* had appeared in an hat larger than Piſtol's; which pleaſed the audience ſo much as to help off a bad play merely by the effect of it.—Mr. Dryden, whoſe neceſſities very often made him ſtoop to the whim of the times, cauſed a hat to be made of the circumference of a large coach-wheel; and, as Mrs. Gwyn was low in ſtature, made her ſpeak an Epilogue under the umbrella of this hat, with its brim ſtretched out in its utmoſt horizontal extenſion.—No ſooner did ſhe appear in this ſtrange dreſs, than the Houſe was in convulſions. Among the reſt, the King gave the fulleſt proof of his approbation of her, by going behind the ſcenes immediately after the play, and taking her home in his own coach to ſupper with him.—After this elevation ſhe ſtill continued on the Stage; but, being now at liberty to follow the bent of her original

virtue in the Peers of this country. In this moſt reſpectable body of men, conſtitu-

original genius, ſhe never afterwards appeared in Tragic Characters. In general Comedy ſhe certainly did not rank with Betterton, Marſhall, Lee, Boutell, &c. &c. but for the airy, fantaſtic, ſprightly exhibitions of the Comic Muſe her genius was aptly calculated; and, according to the taſte of thoſe times, ſhe was conſidered as the beſt Prologue and Epilogue Speaker on either Theatre.

She muſt now, however, be no longer conſidered in the light of a Player, but as the Miſtreſs of a King;—and here ſhe nobly belied the baſeneſs of her origin, and that ſeminary of vice in which ſhe was bred. Mrs. Gwyn met and bore her good fortune as if ſhe had been bred to it;—ſhe diſcovered neither avarice, pride, or oſtentation; ſhe remembered all her theatrical friends, and did them ſervice:—ſhe generouſly paid off her debt of gratitude to Mr. Dryden, and was the patroneſs of thoſe eminent writers Otway and Lee.

When ſhe became more immediately connected

conſtitutionally conſidered, what number is to be found of thoſe who

nected with the King, that gay Monarch was already ſurrounded with miſtreſſes :—the Ducheſſes of Portſmouth and Plymouth, with Miſs Davis, and others, were conſidered to be in that capacity ; but theſe were known to be unreſtrained in their conduct. Mrs. Gwyn preſerved her character of fidelity to the laſt ; and being once ſollicited by a Sir John Germain, to whom ſhe had loſt a conſiderable ſum of money at play, to exchange the debt for other favours, ſhe no leſs honeſtly than wittily replied,—" No, Sir John, I am too good a ſportſwoman to lay the *dog* where the *deer* ſhould lie."

She was not only the favourite of the Monarch, but the favourite of the People ; and though that age abounded with ſatires and lampoons againſt all the reſt of the King's miſtreſſes, as the cauſes of political diſaſters, Mrs. Gwyn, except in the inſtance of a few lines written by Lord Rocheſter, not only eſcaped, but met with their approbation, as ſhe never troubled herſelf with

who are honeſt, virtuous, able, and independent;—who are not the creatures

with politics, but was contented with private pleaſures and amuſements. She was no leſs munificent in her charities, ſociable with her friends, and, what was very ſingular, piqued herſelf on a regard for the Church of England, contrary to the genius and diſpoſition of the Court.

As a proof how much ſhe was in the favour of the People, an eminent Goldſmith, who died about twenty-five years ago, in the ſeventy-ninth year of his age, has often been heard to relate, that, when he was an apprentice, his Maſter made a moſt expenſive ſervice of plate, as a preſent from the King to the Ducheſs of P———, and that great numbers of people uſed to croud the ſhop to gratify their curioſity, and throw out curſes againſt the Ducheſs, but that all were unanimous in wiſhing the preſent had been for Mrs. Gwyn.

In her perſon, according to her picture by Lely, ſhe was low in ſtature, red-haired, and had what the French call the *Embonpoint*. —There is a buſt now to be ſeen of her at Bagnigge-

creatures of the Court, or the Partizans of a Faction?—Their names, I fear,

Bagnigge-Wells, formerly her country-houſe, which, though badly executed, confirms the likeneſs of Lely's pencil. She had remarkable, lively eyes, but ſo ſmall that they became almoſt inviſible when ſhe laughed. Her foot, alſo, was of the moſt diminutive ſize, and uſed to be the ſubject of much mirth to her merry Paramour.

As to her Underſtanding, the whole of her conduct, but particularly in the latter part of her life, evidently proves it.—She was humorous, witty, and poſſeſſed the talents ſo neceſſary to enliven converſation in an eminent degree; and generally kept her place at table with the King, the Lords Rocheſter, Shafteſbury, &c. till they left the bounds of decency;—when ſhe never failed to retire.

She lived long enough to ſee, and, without doubt, to lament, the decline of that Family which had raiſed her to rank and fortune; having the good ſenſe to avoid intermeddling with the politics of the times.——After the King's death, ſhe purchaſed a houſe in Pall-Mall,

I fear, might be repeated in a few moments.—The ſteady, conſtitutional

Mall, where ſhe lived many years with a moſt unblemiſhed reputation.—Here ſhe died in the year 1691, and was buried with great funeral ſolemnity in the Pariſh-church of St. Martin's in the Fields; to the ringers of which, among many valuable donations to others, ſhe left a ſum of money, to ſupply them with a weekly entertainment, which they enjoy to this day.——Dr. Tenniſon, afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury, preached her Funeral-Sermon, or, according to the malice and prejudices of ſome envious and ill-natured perſons, a fulſome Panegyric upon her and her profeſſion: nay, this circumſtance was urged as an objection to Dr. Tenniſon's promotion; but Q. Mary defended his conduct and merit by replying,—" that it was a ſign this unfortunate woman died a penitent; for, had ſhe not made a truly pious and chriſtian end, the Doctor could never have been induced to ſpeak ſo well of her."

In ſhort, this celebrated actreſs, and no leſs celebrated woman, had the peculiar merit

nal Character ſeems to be almoſt a ſtranger amongſt us; while the number of thoſe whom vice, folly, and exceſs, have made ſervile in their profeſſions, or daring in their menaces, is ſufficient to make a Patriot tremble, and to convince him that, in theſe days,

" When Vice prevails, and impious men
bear ſway,
The Poſt of Honour is a private Station."

The peculiar and difficult circumſtances of the Times have given ſuch a turn to the temper of the People,

rit of turning the original ſtream of her fortune from poverty and vice to rank and character; a merit which, as few, very few, are capable of practiſing, ſo it is but juſtice to thoſe few to have that merit recorded.— I wiſh the deſcendants of this perſon were entitled to the ſame tribute of applauſe and approbation.

and the neceſſities of Government, as to require a ſubſervient P——t: yet a good Prince will ſigh over the neceſſity; and, in employing the means which it ſuggeſts, will feel a reluctance equal to that with which he ſigns the warrant that transfers the criminal from the gaoler to the hangman.———If ſociety becomes corrupt,—if honour and integrity are driven into exile, the remedies of better and more healthy times muſt be changed.—Poiſon muſt be uſed to expel Poiſon, and the upright Magiſtrate will be obliged to employ means which Virtue abhors, to lead and direct men whom Virtue diſowns*.

E—

* Neceſſity is a plea to which indolent men, who want activity, or wicked men, who are without

E— of E— — —.

THE extreme profligacy of the age, which deſtroys all ſenſibility to domeſtic happineſs, muſt be the cauſe why ſuch an univerſal averſion is ſhewn, by our young men of rank and fortune, to the married life.—It muſt be allowed, indeed, that the fatal change in our manners, which good men ſo much la-

without integrity, have continual recourſe. —The wiſeſt and moſt virtuous Government may be obliged, in ſome degree, and upon ſome occaſions, to indulge the vices of the times;—but, while it indulges, will endeavour to correct them.——That Prince is an object of real pity, to ſay no more, who can find no better juſtification for the meaſures of his adminiſtration than the maxims of a Thief-catcher, or the policy of a trading Juſtice.

ment, is as viſible in the conduct of females as of the other ſex.—The imprudence and folly of Women in the firſt ranks of life, the numberleſs divorces and ſeparations which daily occur, and the many examples of ruin brought on by female extravagance, frighten the prudent man from entering into engagements which Death alone can diſſolve, or that exertion of the laws which at once brings ridicule, diſgrace, and miſery on the parties.

Wiſe and fond parents, who educate their daughters in thoſe principles of virtue and religion which will qualify them to fulfil the duties of married life with reſpect, honour, and comfort, are almoſt afraid

to

to truſt them in the World, leſt they ſhould be contaminated by it; and without ſome idea of its ſeductions, the danger, perhaps, is ſtill greater, when a confident and enraptured Huſband introduces his inexperienced Bride into the hurries of it.—The Betrayer is ever at hand; and the unhappy, innocent victim may be ſuddenly beguiled into folly, perhaps into guilt, of which ſhe knows not the name.—From thence (ſuch, alas! is the female lot) there is no retreat; and the pains of reflection can only find a temporary relief by plunging deeper into the ſtream which bears her away to contempt and miſery.—Indeed, after the utmoſt care,—the tranſition from the authority of a Parent, however tender, to the in-

dulgence of a Huſband, however vigilant, is, in ſuch times as theſe, and particularly in high life, pregnant with danger, and ſhould be regarded with apprehenſion.

This Nobleman is young, rich, of high rank, and amiable manners;—circumſtances which enable him almoſt to command a conſent to propoſals of marriage from him, whenever he ſhould think proper to offer them: nevertheleſs, he does not diſcover the leaſt diſpoſition to ſacrifice to Hymen, but, on the contrary, and without any marked debauchery of character, prefers the commerce of women whoſe favours he can purchaſe,—or whoſe libertine tempers may admit him to a ſhare of their profligate hours.

It has been ſarcaſtically propoſed by ſome, and very gravely by others, to lay a tax upon unmarried men after a certain age: on my conſcience, I think, that, at this day, ſuch a meaſure would be founded in manifeſt injuſtice.

D— of D— —.

IT is related of Alexander the Great, that he refuſed to contend in the public games, unleſs Kings were to be his competitors.—This conduct of the Macedonian Prince affords a fair example of that decent and rational ſelf-reſpect which every man, and, in particular, the man of

high ſtation, owes to himſelf.—The regard of thoſe who are in the ſubordinate ranks of life, can only be preſerved by an even and regular conduct.—That pride which diſdains all communication, and that meanneſs of ſpirit which oppoſes itſelf to none, are equally the objects of contempt and diſregard.—There is an affability of behaviour which gives luſtre to the moſt exalted character, diffuſes itſelf to all within its influence, and never degrades the ſource from whence it flows.

When a perſon of diſtinguiſhed rank or ſituation forms intimate connections with men whoſe employments and profeſſions are of the loweſt claſs, it is natural to ſuſpect the weakneſs

weakneſs or wickedneſs of that man's character —Nothing can diſplay his weakneſs in a ſtronger light than his deſcending to ſuch communications from natural diſpoſition; nor can any thing more fully illuſtrate the maſtery of ſome groveling paſſion, if, with talents equal to the higheſt, he confines the participation of his ſatisfactions to the loweſt.

It is not beneath perſons of the higheſt ſtations to enter the low-roofed Cottage, if bluſhing Merit and baſhful Virtue take their dwelling there.—It will never tarniſh the luſtre of the great and noble to find out the wretched, the infirm, and the aged, in the moſt dreary cell where Miſery has laid them:—nay,

on

on the contrary, it exalts their character, and gives new brilliance to their honours, to be employed in ſuch exertions of benevolence.—Such a communication with the poor and the miſerable elevates them, not only in the eye of good Men, but in that of Heaven; while the grateful applauſes of the virtuous which they have cheriſhed, or the wretched they may have relieved, will give a ſplendor to their names, when their worldly titles will not avail them, and their mortal pomp is mingled with the duſt.

Virtue alone is true nobility, and will confer honours which Imperial Power cannot beſtow.—Nevertheleſs, Virtue approves the neceſſary

diſtinctions

diſtinctions and ranks in Society, and draws a line round the man of high, and indeed of every ſtation, which he cannot paſs over, without violating the rules which it has preſcribed him.

It has been the object of every wiſe Government to impreſs the lower ranks with a due reſpect to the higher orders of Society; and, wiſely calling in the natural weakneſſes of mankind to aid them in this neceſſary and eſſential buſineſs, the Legiſlature has ſurrounded the ſuperior ſtations with thoſe public enſigns of honour which naturally beget reverence in thoſe whoſe education does not give them knowledge, or whoſe employments do not afford them leiſure, to enquire into

into their reality.—To this political principle the Monarch owes his regalia, the Prelate his lawn, the Judge his ermine, and all the public Offices of the State the badges of them.—Whoever, therefore, by a debaſing conduct, ſerves to leſſen this reſpect, ſo neceſſary to the welfare of Society, weakens thoſe bonds by which it is held together, and degrades that authority which is ſo eſſential to good order and public decorum.

A Peer of the realm who condeſcends to engage in thoſe paſtimes which muſt bring the lower claſs of people even upon an occaſional level with him, greatly diſhonours his character.—In all the pride of dreſs, and with all the accompaniments to his

his rank, the idea of his ordinary amuſements will not fail to attend him.—The Cricketer will be ſeen beneath the Robe of Dignity, and the Member of the *Hambledon*-Club* will be inſeparable from the Member of the great Hereditary Council of the Nation†.

E—

* A *Cricket-Society*, to which this noble — and many perſons of the moſt vulgar occupations, belong.

† I am rather ſurprized at the foregoing obſervations;—not from the juſtneſs of them, but from the want of memory in the Perſonage who is ſuppoſed to have made them; as they are equally applicable to the character of the late *Prince* of *Wales*.—It is well remembered his Highneſs was ſo attached to the game of cricket, as to be engaged in matches even during the time and uproar of the rebellion in 1745: and he is alſo well known to have provided for a clergyman from the mere ſkill which he poſſeſſed in the

E— of N— — —.

THIS Lord is another example of the many who have deſerted from their duty as Hereditary Members of the Conſtitution, and turned their backs on all thoſe privileges which are annexed to their high rank in the State*.

the ſcience of *Bat* and *Ball*.—Indeed, his own Royal life was ſhortened by an accident which happened while he was engaged in the diverſion of it.

* Except one,—which many of them think, and I believe find, the beſt;——the certainty of receiving a ſupport from the Crown, when they have nothing of their own left to ſupport them.

When Houſe and Land is gone and ſpent,
A *Penſion* is moſt excellent.

The

The Soldier who flies in the day of battle is marked with diſhonour through every period of his life—*nullâ virtute redemptus*:—no ſubſequent virtues, however great, can reſtore him to the good opinion of mankind:—while the almoſt total neglect of civil duty ſcarce bears the title of an offence;—it paſſes on without particular notice, and, in ſeaſons of commotion and diſturbance, is not ſeldom conſidered as an indication of Prudence and the reſult of Wiſdom.

The Honour of every man ariſes from the diſcharge of his Duty in the profeſſion which he follows, and in the rank wherein he is placed.—The reputation of the Tradeſman pro-

proceeds from induſtry and honeſt dealings;—of the Soldier, from his courage and diſcipline;—of the Rich Man, from the uſeful application of his fortune;—of the Senator, from his diſintereſted vigilance;—of the Stateſman, from his wiſdom and integrity.—It is but juſt, therefore, that, if either of theſe Characters ſhould fail in their duty, they ſhould be alike the objects of contempt and puniſhment.—The ſame diſgrace which attends the fraudulent Tradeſman, or the timid Soldier, ſhould, according to every idea of juſtice, purſue the Prodigal who laviſhes his fortune in vice,—the Senator who ſells or neglects the intereſts of his country,—and the Stateſman who betrays it.

The

The title of a Citizen is but an empty ſound, if the perſon who enjoys it does not, in ſome degree at leaſt, fulfil its duties:—and he who capriciouſly leaves his country, or, by his vices or extravagance, is obliged to leave it, deſerves to loſe its privileges, and ſhould be conſidered as an alien from it for ever*.

D—

* Notwithſtanding the violence of this idea, it is by no means deſtitute of reaſon and juſtice; on the contrary, it appears to be founded on them both.———If, from the wickedneſs and ignorance of thoſe who govern, the means of living are ſo enhanced that men of moderate fortunes find themſelves deprived of the uſual comforts of life, they are deſerving of no higher blame for ſeeking a country where they may ſtill enjoy them, than the ſick man who flies from the rigors of a Northern habitation to Southern

D— of M— — —.

IN the education of youth, the Character ought to be an higher object of conſideration than the Knowledge

breezes and a better clime:—but he who by vicious exceſſes renders a ſtay in his own country impracticable, ſhould not be ſuffered to paſs ſilently from it, but be publicly baniſhed as a bad citizen, nor be eaſily reſtored to the privilege of a return;——while the man who exhauſts his fortune, deſpoils his patrimony, and renders himſelf a beggar, in violating the moſt ſacred rights of his fellow-citizens, deſerves to be exiled for ever from that Country which he has betrayed,—degraded from the rank which he has diſhonoured, and deprived of the immunities which he has ſo daringly forfeited.

The Election at N— — —n in the year 1768 affords the moſt bold, profligate, and united ſcene of bribery and corruption that was ever exhibited in theſe Kingdoms.——

The

Knowledge of the Preceptor.—It is an eaſy matter to procure men who

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are

The three noble Lords who were the firſt movers of it, and exerted their reſpective intereſts on the occaſion, deſervedly received very ſevere ſhocks in their private fortunes from the conteſt.—The late E— of H— — — died one hundred and eighty thouſand pounds in debt;—the preſent E— S— — was obliged on that account to mortgage his ſuperb town-houſe to his ſon's truſtees for a very large ſum, which was, in fact, making the ſon pay for the father's folly;—while the E— of N— — —, the ſubject of the preceding ſpeculation, was ſo totally undone, as not to have a tree left ſtanding upon his great eſtate, though his ſeat was ſurrounded with a chace fourteen miles in circumference; and he has ſince been obliged to take refuge at Geneva, with no other ſupport than a penſion from the ———, as a reward for having aſſiſted in the great and favourite deſign of corrupting the people.

The man who thus daringly invades the firſt principles of the Conſtitution of his

are well verſed in human learning, and can convey their inſtructions with ability and judgment: but the taſk is of a more difficult nature, to diſcover ſuch as have a ſufficient knowledge of the world and the human heart, with a proportionate degree of integrity, to ſuperintend, as it were, the leſſons of the ſchool-maſter, and to inſtruct the pupil in the application of them to the purpoſes and honour of his future life.

For this great end, men advanced in years have been conſidered as the

Country, deſerves no pity, whatever may be his ſufferings. The General Officer, who was ſo unfortunate at *Saratoga*, would have had no ſmall claim to my commiſeration, —— if I could forget the villainy of the *Preſton* Election.

moſt

moſt proper, not only from that experience which they muſt have reaped in the progreſs of life, but alſo from the extinction of violent and impetuous paſſions, which no longer perplex their judgment, but leave it, at large, to chaſten the warmth and correct the errors of puerile minds.

The formal Coldneſs of character which marks this Nobleman, renders him uncommonly well qualified for the very important ſtation he holds about the perſon of a youth, whoſe warm, animated temper cannot be too much reſtrained by precept, example, and authority.

E—— of A— — —.

THERE are many examples of individuals, who, by the force of Genius, or the analogy of their Purſuits, have made a conſiderable figure in different Profeſſions, and great advancements in different Sciences:—but the ſtudies of Newmarket could never, I ſhould imagine, be conſidered as proper preparatives, even in the moſt verſatile genius, for an application to politics and the affairs of the State *.—The peculiar

* If Honeſty is the beſt Policy, I ſhould be of the ſame opinion:—tho', in this Nobleman, there is a very ſingular example of firmneſs and probity, even in dealings wherein it is thought juſtifiable, in many reſpects,

to

culiar kind of laws which govern the proceedings of the Horſe-match, and the excluſive kind of morality which regulates their actions who deeply engage in it, render a Man, in my idea, totally unfit for every important enquiry, and equally incapable of ſucceſs in any honourable employment †.

The article of conteſt, carried on upon honeſt and merely emulative principles, may juſtify moderate trials

to be a raſcal. —— A— — — is conſidered by the Turf as a *very honeſt fellow*; and, if a man is capable of maintaining a principle of integrity there, I ſhould have no doubt of his being under the ſame influence in every other ſituation of life.

† Except that of governing a Kingdom. —Vide the Morality of the preſent Miniſtry.

of ſkill, activity, &c. between men, or the animals which they breed: indeed, the royal premiums which are annually diſtributed, were originally held forth for a very uſeful and political purpoſe ‡:—but an open profeſſed emulation in deceit, hypocriſy, and tricking, is diſgraceful beyond expreſſion, and will throw a juſtifiable ſuſpicion upon every act of that man's life, how plauſible ſoever it may be, who has once been engaged in it.

This Nobleman is a moſt violent and ſtubborn foe to Adminiſtration. He may be ſo, and, nevertheleſs, be

‡ The King's Plates were originally eſtabliſhed to encourage and promote an improvement in the breed of horſes.

an

an honeſt man:—but, for my own part, I ſhall never be brought to have any dependance upon the ſtrength of his judgment, which muſt be ſo continually invaded by the perplexing buſineſs of Newmarket; nor any high opinion of the dignity of his character, who muſt neceſſarily be connected with the loweſt claſs of people, and whoſe ſucceſs in the principal object of his life, depends upon the attachment of the Groom, and the fidelity of the Jockey §.

L—

§ Theſe remarks are very juſt and natural ones in themſelves: but I cannot help obſerving that they are equally applicable to ſome of the chief engines of Government, as well as to this ſpirited Partizan of Oppoſition. Reverſe the ſcene; change Newmarket for the brothel, the tavern, or the gaming

L— A— — — —.

IN an age of ignorance and groſs ſuperſtition, this Nobleman would have been ſuppoſed, and not without reaſon, to have been under the influence of magical enchantments, or diabolic power.—To be ſeduced from

ing-houſe, and ſome of the principal figures in the puppet-ſhow of the State would find themſelves involved in the circle of the foregoing obſervations.—Beſides, the memory of the Perſonage, who is to be ſuppoſed to have made them, ſeems to have failed; or he muſt have recollected, that, a few years ago, a favoured Miniſter of State, who exerted as much official authority as this age has been a witneſs to, was by no means inattentive to the buſineſs of a Newmarket meeting; and is known, more than once, to have left the engagements of his high political Station, to relax amid the pleaſures of the Turf.

virtue

Virtue to Vice, when the latter aſſumes the charms and appearance of the former, conſidering human weakneſs, is not matter for ſurprize: but to leave Beauty for naked Deformity, is not reconcileable to the nature of things in an enlightened age; and it is therefore very natural, that, in an unenlightened one, it ſhould be applied to ſomething ſuperior to human agency; and, being in itſelf bad, that ſuch agents ſhould be thought to proceed from the Father of Evil.

The time of charms and incantation is at an end;—the midnight orgies of Witchcraft, and the fantaſtic exertions of Sorcery, are believed no more: but the influence of Evil is ſtill the ſame, and mankind, poſ-

ſeſſed,

ſeſſed, at length, of a more enlightened reaſon, look for the cauſe of human caprice and depravity in the weakneſs of human nature.

This Nobleman long preſerved a reputation for matrimonial virtue, which made him an object of univerſal reſpect, and occaſioned his being held forth, as a ſubject for imitation, to all the young perſons of quality and fortune who entered into Hymeneal engagements :—when, on a ſudden, without any cauſe given by the amiable Lady his wife, and after many years of mutual affection, he broke through every law of marriage, violated every rule of decency and good-manners, and was guilty even of perſonal brutality to

Lady

Lady A— — — —, for an object, who did not poſſeſs any one quality, either of body or mind, which could give him the ſhadow of an excuſe, or the leaſt grounds for an apology in the opinions even of the diſſolute and abandoned.

Beauty is a Syren which can ſometimes almoſt enchant Conſtancy itſelf from the object of its affection.—Great mental accompliſhments, when employed with art, have ſometimes turned the upright from the path of duty; and weak minds, that cannot judge of true greatneſs, are frequently-awed, by a fooliſh reſpect for ſuperior ſtation, into baſe compliances. —But this Nobleman is a ſingular example of the power of uglineſs,

igno-

ignorance, low-life, and baſe extraction,—the continued powers of which, in the form of a woman who had been a Kitchen-ſervant in his family, have continued for many years, and ſtill continue to govern and diſgrace him *.

L—

* There is ſomething unaccountably cruel in the conduct of this Lord to his late moſt amiable Lady.—He ſeems to have refined upon inconſtancy, and to have thought that ſimple infidelity to his marriage-bed was not ſufficient, but that it required the heightening of the moſt brutal behaviour to make it ſink ſufficiently deep into the virtuous heart of her who ſuffered by it.——When Lady A————— was fully convinced of the entire transfer of her huſband's affection from herſelf to the loweſt ſervant in her family, ſhe neither troubled him with complaint or reproach, and only entreated him not to inſult her with his amours under her own roof. —This humble requeſt being treated with indignity,

L— A— —.

IT is the lot of but few men to have finiſhed the more active career of glory in early life.—The rough and dangerous road to martial fame ſeldom leads to length of eaſe.—The ſoldier ſeeks for glory amid the hazards and the toils of war; and but rarely acquires what he ſo ardently purſues, 'till the labours of his profeſſion, or an advanced age, have rendered him un-

dignity, ſhe was under the neceſſity of leaving her own houſe, where her moſt menial ſervant was raiſed to an equality with her, and of ſeeking the protection of her brother's kindneſs, with whom ſhe lived during the ſhort time that ſhe ſurvived the cruelty and injuſtice of her Lord.

ſuſcep-

ſuſceptible of enjoying the bleſſings of repoſe.

This noble and excellent officer has been more fortunate, and the Conqueror of Canada received the laurel upon his brow long before the hand of Time could make it grey. —The ray of Glory gave a luſtre to the leiſure of his retirement, and beamed forth its ſplendor upon him, though engaged in the milder duties of domeſtic life.——And he well deſerves the favours of Providence and of his Country;---for Courage, Conduct, and Humanity, blend their equal elements in compoſing his military character.---While the former virtues were in continual exertion, he watched for every conſiſtent oppor-

opportunity to exercise the latter; and he did exercise it to the immortality of his name.

In the ardent scene of battle, the Man may, for a time, be lost in the Soldier;---but in the first cessation from blood and slaughter, the tide of Humanity, which was driven from the heart by the ardor of the moment, flows back again to its source, and turns it to all the gentle offices of Virtue.

E— of H— — —.

IT does not very often happen that the honours of the Peerage have descended to a clerical branch

of a noble family;—and I am ſorry to obſerve, that when domeſtic fortune has elevated the Reverend Divine, the ſpiritual character has been too generally abſorbed in the temporal dignity and worldly fortune.

Every Clergyman ought ſincerely to have, and he muſt be abandoned indeed who does not wiſh, at leaſt, to appear to have, a zeal for the religion he teaches, and the welfare of the people whoſe ſpiritual concerns are entruſted to his care.—To abandon his duty, therefore, at the very moment that the accidents of life have rendered the emoluments of it unimportant, and the means of his doing it with effect more enlarged, plainly proves that it

it was worldly Intereſt alone which governed his conduct; and that it was not the Glory of God, or the Welfare of thoſe who were committed to his charge, that influenced his labours.

What a glorious opportunity this Nobleman had of giving his teſtimony to religion!—What a convincing proof he could have afforded of his ſincerity in the profeſſion of it; ---not by continuing to receive the emoluments of his function, but by performing the duties of it without them.—Such a conduct would have done honour to himſelf, and ſervice to the Cauſe of Religion, as his deſertion of it is diſgraceful, and of bad example.—The great ones of

this world are naturally diſpoſed to ridicule, and would be glad to weaken the laws of Chriſtianity, by which they are daily condemned; while the inferior ranks want little encouragement to imitate the manners, as well as adopt the opinions of thoſe who are placed in ſuperior life.

The former Pariſhioners of this Right Honourable Clergyman muſt think, if they think at all, that Religion may be a ſafe and ready ſacrifice to temporal Advantage, from the example of their Miniſter; or they muſt conſider the deſertion of his ſacred character as the proof of a light and worldly mind. The honours and riches of this world are con-

conſidered as bleſſings; indeed, when employed in doing good, they well deſerve the title, and demand the moſt grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of them. This noble Divine, therefore, ſhould have ſhewn his gratitude for the encreaſe which he received, by exerciſing, freely, the duties of his holy Office, and making the dignified Fortune which he had inherited, in a great degree, ſubſervient to the Religion which he had profeſſed and taught,---and from whence he had derived his paſt ſupport.——The turning his back upon it in the day of advancement and opulence, was an act of extreme ingratitude, and has, in my opinion, unhallowed his character for ever *.

* The debates of this noble Family, relative to the propriety or impropriety of the

I have been told that Lord H— — — actually preached a Charity-

Reverend Peer's aſſuming the dreſs of a Laic, were extremely curious.—Lady H— — — declared, at a card-party, at Bath, that it was reſolved her Lord ſhould wear a bag-wig, but that the reſt of his dreſs ſhould always be of a grave colour, in compliment to his former profeſſion.—It was therefore daily expected that his Lordſhip would make his appearance in *garnet velvet*, or *blue* and *gold*;—however, whether from the advice of ſober-minded friends, or from œconomical motives, I cannot tell, this expected change has not taken place, and his Lordſhip continues to wear his clerical Habit, though he has entirely laid aſide the Functions of a Clergyman.

I cannot, in juſtice, quit this article without making mention of a Divine whoſe character and conduct are quite the reverſe to that which has juſt been conſidered.—The worthy and excellent perſon I mean is a Doctor Talbot, a gentleman of fortune, and a relation of the Earl of that name.—*He refuſed a Biſhopric which was offered to him*, and

rity-Sermon ſince his acceſſion to the honours of his family.—The appearance of ſuch a perſon, in ſuch a cauſe, would be ever attended with beneficial effects: and where would have been the mighty trouble if he had continued to exert his influence and preaching in behalf of the poor, the miſerable, and the naked?—— The honours of this World can be

and continued, till very lately, to officiate as Miniſter of the Pariſh where he reſides in the country.—It is a perpetual curacy of little more than thirty pounds a year; nevertheleſs, he almoſt rebuilt and beautified the church at a very great expence, and fulfilled all the duties of a pariſh-prieſt with zeal, exactneſs, and conſtancy, till the infirmities of his conſtitution obliged him to reſign it.—However, his example and benevolence ſtill continue to adminiſter good to all who are under the influence of the one, or have any claim to be objects of the other.

worn only through the ſhort and uncertain duration of life; and its moſt ſplendid titles decay with the mouldering pedigrees of human pride;—while the offices of Chriſtian Charity well performed, and the principles of Chriſtian Virtue well maintained, will give a name that will endure when braſs and marble are crumbled into duſt,—a name that will be written in the Book of Life.

L— D— —.

THERE are few Heirs to large fortunes and ſplendid honours who do not think that their Parents have enjoyed them long enough; and

and oftentimes act in ſuch a manner as to make their impatience viſible to all the world, and even to thoſe from whom common humanity would incline them to hide it.—But when it happens, as it ſometimes does, that the longevity of a Parent draws on a Son to an advanced ſtate of life, and he does not make him a preſent ſharer in his future inheritance, or give him the means of comfort and enjoyment while youth and ſtrength remain, but keeps him in conſtraint, neceſſity, and dependance,———ſuch a Son would have the world with him, in the opinion, if he ſhould tell his unfeeling and inconſiderate father,—*ſatis ediſti, ſatis bibiſti, ſatis luſiſti,—tempus abire tibi eſt.*

The

The man who employs his closing part of life in no other attention but to the accumulation of wealth, and the improvement of his fortune, and grudges any part of it to a virtuous and deserving Son, for the purpose of an happy and honourable establishment,—may be said with truth, and will be thought by every reasonable person, to have lived too long †.

D—

† —The present Lord of this title is an honest, prudent, amiable, good-natured man, who, when he was upwards of forty, was treated by his Father with as much parsimony as if he had been but eighteen, and had already played the spendthrift.—His discretion in these circumstances, and his mild acquiescence to parental injustice, added much to the respect which his other good qualities had deservedly acquired him.——This strange conduct in the old Lord was attributed by some

D— of R— —.

WHILE ſome men live too long in the opinion of mankind, others live too long in their own:—almoſt every one may be ſaid to be in the latter predicament who ſurvives his children, and, by ſuch a melancholy event, loſes thoſe natural props which ſhould ſuſtain his age.

ſome to the love of money;—but whoever recollects his behaviour upon the propoſed match between his ſon and Miſs G— —t, now Lady E— —, will diſcover its real cauſe,—in the influence of his *ſecond* Lady,—who uſed every means to encreaſe what might be the fortune of *her own Son*, and exerted every art to ſecure, if poſſible, the ſucceſſion of the family honours and eſtate to him.

This

This old Nobleman was, ſurely, rendered a particular object of compaſſion by the death of that generous, brave, and popular character the M— — of G— —, whoſe many noble and amiable qualities promiſed to throw a brilliance round the cloſing ſcene of his venerable Parent, and to continue with added ſplendor the honours of his Family *. Deſpair would have attended on ſuch a loſs in ſome characters;—but this Nobleman ſought a refuge from the horrors of it, where he had long

* The late M— — of G— —, which cannot be ſaid of many of our Nobility, had a real love and value for the old Duke his father:—they who were intimate with him know this to be true,—and they who were ever admitted to his table muſt well remember with what ſpirit the Health of *Jack of the Hill* uſed to circulate around it.

found

found many of the comforts of his life,—in the ſociety of his numerous progeny †.

E— of C— — —.

AMONG the many common expectations of mankind, there ſeems to be none which produces

† It cannot be denied that the buſineſs of Baſtardy has been reduced into a kind of Syſtem in this noble Family, where it has long flouriſhed with ſingular ſucceſs.—However, it has ever been conducted with ſo much decency and protection, that I cannot help pronouncing the foregoing alluſion to be unkind and pitiful;—eſpecially as the preſent Heir of the old Duke might, with very juſtifiable propriety, be ſuppoſed to be every thing which can give comfort to his Anceſtor, or promiſe new dignity to his illuſtrious Family.

more general diſappointment than that which looks to the deſcendants of men who have figured in the world, and given conſequence to their names by their abilities, ſpirit, knowledge, or integrity.

That Children ſhould reſemble their Parents, either in character or perſon, is not, neceſſarily, founded in the nature of things; and, depending on a great variety of circumſtances, which Reaſon is frequently unable to reconcile, cannot be adopted as a general principle, but by the common herd of ſuperficial obſervers, who give conſequence to ſounds, and permanence to ſhadows.—Indeed, when the Parent becomes the Preceptor of the Child,

Child,—ſuch is the power of Education in forming the infant mind, that Expectation may, in ſome degree, be juſtified in looking forwards to its bearing a ſimilitude to the parental character.—However, Education itſelf often fails in its particular objects; and every one knows that ſome of thoſe men who have made the greateſt figure in the world, have given birth to ſuch as have made the leaſt:—and, in the Hiſtory of Mankind, I fear it will be found, that the Scions of Virtue and Ability have more often diſgraced than done honour to the ſtock from whence they ſprung.——The Son of *Cicero*, though we know that great pains were employed, and we may ſuppoſe that none were omitted in the

courſe

courſe of his Education, by a man, perhaps, the moſt capable that ever exiſted to fulfil ſuch a taſk,—did not poſſeſs an intellectual feature of his Father's mind.—Lord Granville, one of the wiſeſt and moſt elegant men of the age in which he lived, was equally unſucceſsful with the great Orator,---* and it has been obſerved

* This Nobleman uſed to ſoften the mortification that aroſe in his mind at the obſervations which Friendſhip might make on the ſtupidity of his Son, with the conſolatory *badinage*,—" that *Cicero had his Marcus.*" ——His noble Wards, alſo, over whoſe education he watched with unremitted attention, though they poſſeſs abilities very ſuperior to thoſe of his real offspring, have been rather deficient in the tribute of honour due to their Guardian's care.—Theſe were the Lords W—— and B———. ———Lord Granville was alſo ſo very fortunate as to have

obſerved that, in the Shafteſbury Family, an alternate weakneſs and ability has conſtantly appeared in the poſſeſſors of that title*.

The late Anceſtor of the preſent E— of C— — — took a new method to reſtrain the impetuoſity of Youth, and to frighten him from thoſe purſuits which had occaſioned ſo much ruin in the Fortunes and

have been Godfather to the Earl of S— —, and to have had the peculiar honour of preſenting that Babe of Grace to be a Member of the Chriſtian Church.

* The preſent E— of C— — — was not an immediate deſcendant from his noble Predeceſſor: nevertheleſs, theſe obſervations may, in a great meaſure, be applicable to him, as his Uncle, I believe, adopted him for his heir, and began to ſuperintend his education when he was very young.

Characters of the modern Nobility. ——How far the Teſtamentary Enaction of penal Laws, which he ſeems to have invented, will be effectual, is, I muſt own, an object of my curioſity:—but, in all probability, if any other method could have been deviſed that would have promiſed better ſucceſs, the ingenious and wary Nobleman would have adopted it.

The fear of penal Laws, enacted by the State, does not operate to the extinction of any of the common vices among the rich and great; nor are the lower claſſes of life effectually reſtrained by them: —how far their terrors might be increaſed by a certain and never-failing

ing claim of the enacted penalties, if the Clergy ſhould become the receivers of them, I cannot pretend to ſay;—but the noble Earl had, moſt aſſuredly, a very high opinion of that zeal with which they purſue the ſhadow of their rights, or he would not have made them the executioners of his Laws to puniſh the tranſgreſſions of his Succeſſor.

Q—. Has the preſent Earl never given theſe Reverend Gentlemen an opportunity of trying the validity of thoſe powers which are veſted in them by his Uncle's Will?—or Has he acted with ſo much cir-

cumſpection, as to preclude a poſſibility of detection?

A——. The noble Teſtator never intended, nay, took every means to prevent, the poſthumous publication of his epiſtolary works; —or his ſagacity would not have paſſed over the probability that their Doctrines would be ſtudied by his Succeſſor, for whom they were not written;— and might teach him an Hypocriſy which would baffle the vigilance

gilance of intereſted Prieſts, evade the ſcourge of rigorous Law, and laugh at the whimſical and dubious Legiſlation of a laſt Will and Teſtament*.

E—

* Whether he has been guilty of any of thoſe Exceſſes which are declared puniſhable by the Will of his Uncle, I cannot tell;—but if Hard-Heartedneſs and Inſenſibility had been one of the articles charged with penalties, he, moſt certainly, would have been liable to have paid the forfeit again and again; and a Chapter of Chriſtian Clergy would have been juſtified in the ſight of God and man, in purſuing their right with all the rigour of Law.—For a man, ſo rich, ſo independent, and at ſuch an early time of life, to act in the manner he did towards Dr. D—, who had, for ſo many years, borne

E— P— —.

IT has been mentioned by a French author as unfavourable to the character of the Engliſh Peerage, that they ſeldom engage, at leaſt with zeal, in any Profeſſion; but paſs their lives in an inglorious Eaſe, unbecoming men of high rank and great fortune.

the moſt kind relation to him, muſt be conſidered as a crime of no ſmall magnitude by every humane perſon.——Rigid, inflexible Juſtice lamented the fate of that unfortunate Divine:—thouſands, who had never known or ſeen him, were afflicted at his calamity;—while the man, from whom, of all others in the world, he might have reaſonably expected Friendſhip and Commiſeration, treated his diſtreſſes with a Flintineſs of Heart that deſerves execration.——Vide Vol. II. p. 29.

This

This ſuperficial writer, like many others of his Nation, ſeized the opportunity which offered of beſtowing a compliment on the Nobility of his own Country, at the expence of thoſe of this Kingdom, and of Truth.—He, probably, was not acquainted with, and, perhaps, did not wiſh to be informed of, their reſpective merits.—Tho', if the contrary may be ſuppoſed, he hazarded very little among his own people, whoſe vanity would command belief to ſuch a flattering aſſertion.

I have not the leaſt doubt but every candid perſon acquainted with the ſubject, of whatever Country he might be, would acknowledge that the Engliſh Peerage has been, and

is now, the beſt informed body of Nobility that ever exiſted in any Nation:—the reaſons of which are evidently found in the nature of their political Character, the Education which is neceſſary to fit them for it, and the Conſtitution of their Country, which gives ſuch extenſive freedom to the progreſs of Knowledge.——An Engliſh Peer is born to the important Buſineſs of acting in the Government and Adminiſtration of a great Empire.—He is not a Creature whom a breath from the Throne can annihilate, or the frown of a King alarm:——The Laws, which he makes in common with the King and People, are alone ſuperior to him;—and, while he can claim their protection, he has nought

to

to fear.—On many occaſions, the Prince who wears the Crown might envy him!

To declare that the Peers of this Kingdom engage in no Profeſſion, by which is to be underſtood that they lead an idle, unprofitable life, without concern for their own or their Country's honour,—is one of the moſt impudent aſſertions that Gallic Vanity ever ventured to utter. They are engaged, by birth, in a Profeſſion the moſt honourable the World can produce, to be the Hereditary Legiſlators of a free Country:—and to prove that, beſides the qualifications of Birth, they have thoſe of Induſtry and Underſtanding, their Debates, even

in

in this Age of Luxury and Diſſipation, are fraught with as much knowledge, ſagacity, and elegance, as the Firſt Aſſemblies of former times could ever boaſt.——Attend the true, genuine Engliſh Nobleman to what may be called, by fools and fops, inglorious Eaſe;—obſerve him in his ſummer receſs, and mark the occupations which fill up the interval of retreat from the more important engagements of his political character:—The duties of the provincial Magiſtrate, the care of his eſtates, the improvements of his parks and gardens, the adorning his houſes, elegant ſtudy, and the pleaſures of hoſpitality, occupy the months of his abſence from the Capital.——If, however, we are to under-

underſtand, by the term Profeſſion, a purſuit or engagement not immediately connected with perſonal character, but which is followed or entered into with a view to intereſt or honour,—the employments of the State, and the occupations, both ceremonial and official, which a Court demands, are both profeſſional and honourable.——Beſides, the Army and Navy, though, from the nature of our Government, they are not the excluſive property of the Nobility, as in France, can boaſt diſtinguiſhed Officers and Commanders of the firſt families in the Kingdom.

The young Lord, whoſe eminent Character is under my immediate obſervation, affords one ſplendid proof,

proof, among many others, that Great-Britain, in the firſt rank of its Nobles, can produce a man who, deſpiſing the luxury and enjoyments which Birth and Fortune offer to him,—and, not content with tranquil, unmoleſted Honour, ſeeks new Glory amid the dangers of War, and in diſtant lands.

The name of P— —, already ſo diſtinguiſhed in the annals of our hiſtory, will receive additional luſtre from the ſpirit and proweſs of this gallant Nobleman.

B— —

B— — of C— —.

IT is a credit to every man to have given proofs of his zeal and induſtry in the profeſſion which is allotted him :—but no ſet of men are ſo particularly called upon to exert themſelves, as thoſe whoſe duty and office it is to guide and inſtruct their fellow-creatures in the way of their Salvation.

In what manner the greater part of the Clergy of Great-Britain employ their time and talents I cannot pretend to determine;—but it is in my power to aſſert that many of them have given evidences of their learning, induſtry, and zeal for Religion,

ligion, by writings which will live while any reverence of it remains in the world.—Nor does the eaſe and opulence of Epiſcopal Dignity always turn them from the more important duties of their character: —there are many Prelates, now living, who labour in the Vineyard of the Goſpel with great care, and, I truſt, with equal ſucceſs.

Religion never received greater ſplendor or better ſupport from the works of any body of Clergy, than it has done, at different times, and ſtill continues to receive from thoſe of the Church eſtabliſhed in theſe Kingdoms.—The catalogue of their names and writings would be a moſt unequivocal proof of their ſuperiority

riority in learning, eloquence, and moderation, to the Miniſters of every other Chriſtian Church;—and among them the name of this Right Reverend Biſhop would hold no inconſiderable degree of eminence*.

E—

* He certainly poſſeſſes a conſiderable ſhare of learning; and his writings, though they are not without ſome ſingularity of opinion, poſſeſs that ſpirit of Chriſtian moderation which does honour to their Author.—But, with all his Zeal for Religion, I cannot get rid of a few apprehenſions that this Right Reverend Divine is not without ſome little alloy of worldly Intereſt.—This, I fear, too evidently appeared in the circumſtance of his Daughter's marriage, and in a manner which proves, too plainly, that *Mammon* has a ſhare in this Prelate's affections.——The young Lady, as I have been moſt credibly informed, was engaged to a Gentleman whom her Father approved, and to whom ſhe

E— of S— — — —.

I Have never ſeen the face of this Nobleman, tho' he lives within twenty-five miles of the Metropolis.

ſhe was to have been married in a very ſhort time; when a perſon of much greater fortune appeared in the form of a ſuitor, and for his or rather his wealth's ſake, the Father uſed his influence, if not his authority, to turn her from her former engagements.—For my part, I cannot reconcile it to common honeſty, in a common man, to countenance ſuch a proceeding;—but it becomes doubly criminal in a Divine who has been advanced to the exemplary rank of a Chriſtian Biſhop.—The perſon, in whoſe favour theſe pious arrangements were made, was of the loweſt birth, but had acquired a great fortune in the Eaſt-Indies, where his Reverend Lordſhip might have recollected that riches have ſeldom been acquired upon *Chriſtian principles.*

In his youth he is ſaid to have been as ſingular in his public exhibitions, as he is, at this time, for his ſtrange and almoſt total retirement.—When men are conſcious that, from their tempers, modes of thinking, or habits of life, they bear a general oppoſition to the reſt of the world, it becomes an act of wiſdom, in ſuch perſons, to ſeparate themſelves, in a great degree, from it.

There are men of very ſingular characters, who are, nevertheleſs, in ſmall circles, and among choſen friends, pleaſing and improving companions. There are particularities of thought and action which, however unfit they may be for public communication, are not conſpi-

cuous, or, at leaſt, are ſoon familiarized in private life. Profeſſional uſage, long habitude, and inveterate cuſtom, will give an irremediable peculiarity of conduct to men whoſe hearts are kind, whoſe deſigns are honeſt, and whoſe underſtandings even are well informed.—Such are the men, however, who are moſt ridiculed and avoided in ſocial life; while the vicious and the criminal, by putting on the dreſs of Faſhion, and indulging the caprice of the day, ſtalk abroad amid the careſſes of the world, and find the firſt ſocieties happy to receive them*.

L—

* There muſt be many perſons ſtill living who were witneſſes to the peculiar purſuit of this Lord's early life; the chief object of which

L—— M——.

AN honeſt man, by carrying miſtaken principles to an exceſs, may not only loſe his life, but

which was a conſummate ſkill in the profeſſion of a Coachman; which he carried to ſuch lengths, and varied with ſuch extraordinary exertions, as to exceed, at leaſt in that particular, the exceſſes of modern times. —Lord *Moleſworth*, I am credibly informed, is not qualified to have been *his Poſtilion*.

Since that time he has lived the life of a recluſe, at his houſe in Hertfordſhire, entruſting the care of his eſtate, and his only ſon, to other people.—He may be almoſt ſaid to converſe with no one but the domeſtics who are about him, and one or two perſons who are occaſionally, but very ſeldom, admitted to his ſociety.——Whatever temptation there might have been to induce the Guardian of his Lordſhip's affairs to ſweat

but forfeit his eſtates and titles, and leave his attainted poſterity miſerable and

the Eſtate, there could be none to neglect the young Lord's Education, which was duly attended to, and ended in producing a very amiable and worthy character.—Nevertheleſs, this ſtrange Parent ſeldom or never ſees him.—He allows him, indeed, very amply; but never ſuffers a viſit from him, unleſs he himſelf commands it.——When the young Nobleman was preparing to ſet out upon his travels, he was ſent for by his father, who only ſaw him for a few minutes, coldly approved of his deſign of going abroad, made him an handſome preſent, and diſmiſſed him. —Whether he ſaw Lord ——— again upon his marriage, I do not know;—but I am told that, upon the birth of his firſt child, he was favoured with another ſummons to H——d, had a five minutes converſation or rather view of the old Lord, received another pecuniary mark of his regard, and was diſmiſſed.——From this account of the Earl of Saliſbury, which in a general ſenſe is undoubtedly true, it would be very natural to

ſuppoſe

and beggars; while a vicious ideot of a ſpendthrift, the ſum of whoſe life

ſuppoſe that his appearance would be rude and diſagreeable: the fact, however, is quite the reverſe; his addreſs is genteel, his external appearance very decent, and his converſation polite; as I have been aſſured by a phyſician of eminence who has frequently attended upon him: nay, from the ſame authority, I have alſo been informed that he is exceedingly well read in the Greek and Latin Claſſics; and that *Diodorus*, *Herodotus*, and *Thucydides*, are particularly familiar to him.

Though this ſingular Peer does not ſeem to have any concern with public life, I am rather diſpoſed to think that his *Proxy* is at the diſpoſition of the Miniſter,—from the following curious anecdote:——A Clergyman, whom Lord S———— had promiſed his patronage, applied to him for his intereſt towards obtaining a very conſiderable preferment in the gift of the Crown:—in conſequence of this application his Lordſhip wrote to the Miniſter of State, and received, in

life cannot produce a good or manly action, ſhall, after his whole fortune has been ſold to pay his half-ſatisfied creditors, be himſelf protected,

return, a very polite but abſolute refuſal to his requeſt.—The Clergyman, being informed of the circumſtance, deſired to know in what manner his Lordſhip had framed the application, and upon hearing a repetition of what had been written, he begged leave to obſerve to his noble Patron, that his manner of ſollicitation was too humble and ſuppliant to get any thing from a corrupt Court; though he did not doubt but if his Lordſhip would ſuffer him to dictate a ſecond letter, that it would meet with a more favourable reception than the firſt.—To this the Peer conſented, and another letter was written to the Miniſter, expreſſing the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that the only favour which an E— of S— — — — — had aſked, during the preſent Reign, ſhould be refuſed;—and inſiſted upon a compliance with his demand.—This peremptory ſtile had its effect, and the preferment in queſtion was yielded to his Lordſhip's diſpoſal.

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by the privilege of his ſtation, from the vengeance of the Law;—and, as a Peer of the Realm, ſhall make an impudent demand upon the Crown for a comfortable ſupport,—which muſt be granted.

———This is among the many, many evils which rob me of patience;—it is one of thoſe circumſtances, the cauſes and conſequences of which I cannot bear to look upon.

D— of B— —.

THE world is ever deſpiſing titles and the other circumſtances of external ſplendor.—They form a ſubject for the ridicule of the Wit, the contempt of the Moraliſt, and the anger of the Divine: nevertheleſs, it is to the gilded pageants of empty Honour that men daily bow down and offer the ſacrifice of Reaſon and Virtue.

No man was ever more indebted to rank and title than this Nobleman; for no man ſtood more in need of the conſequence which is derived

derived from them.—A very ſudden and unexpected ſucceſſion to the honours and fortune of his family gave a very unexpected importance to his character.—Weak and whimſical, but perſuaded, like many other good miſtaken people of the ſame kind, that he poſſeſſed the oppoſite qualities, he naturally became no unfrequent ſubject of mirth, raillery, and cajolement.—The moment, however, which brought his dignity along with it ſilenced the laughter, and changed the arch look of ridicule into the ſubmiſſive gravity of reſpect.—The Ducal Coronet, by its magic power, exalted frivolity and weakneſs into ſtability and good-ſenſe; and the croud who uſed to

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indulge their humour at the expence of Lord H— — P— —, think themſelves favoured by the ſociety, and court the protection of the Duke of B— —.

AN

APOLOGY

FOR

KING LOG

THE YOUNGER.

——"GOD SAVE KING LOG!"

OGILBY.

AN

APOLOGY

FOR

KING LOG, &c.

IT has often been conſidered as a ſubject of melancholy reflection, that, in the ample page of Hiſtory, ſo little virtue is to be found in thoſe Characters who have ſtood the higheſt and figured moſt in the world.—That Kings ſhould have a greater ſhare of natural imperfection than other men, cannot be ſuppoſed from any rational or phyſical principle, but

but that their portion of acquired defects ſhould be more conſiderable may be naturally deduced from the circumſtances around them.—The means of Gratification which they can command, the diſtance which Truth keeps from the Throne, the cloſe approaches which Flattery makes to it, and the many deluſive forms which Vice aſſumes to tempt them from the path of Virtue, all combine to render it almoſt impoſſible for them to check the vivacity of Paſſion, when it urges to Indulgence and Exceſs.—Beſides, the exalted ſituation of a King leaves him open to the examination of every eye; and thoſe faults or errors which are hourly committed by perſons in private life, and hourly forgotten,

gotten, partaking of his importance when committed by him, are engraved in the tablets of every man's memory, and will linger upon the page of his future hiſtorian.—To extend theſe obſervations would be only to repeat what has been ſo often repeated, and to lament what has been ſo often lamented, by every one who has written or thought upon the ſubject*.

* Biſhop WARBURTON was of this opinion, as appears in one of his Sermons preached before the *preſent King*.—The ſubject of it was the difference between an heavenly and earthly Crown.—" With reſpect to the *former*," ſays the learned Biſhop, " there is this eſſential advantage, that all may run for it, and all may attain it; while the *latter* can be obtained only by one, and *he*, *in general, turns out to be the moſt worthleſs of the competitors*."

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The works of every hiſtorian, of every country, are ſo many proofs of the vices, paſſions, or weakneſs, of thoſe who governed it;—but, leaving at once the times that are paſt, I ſhall confine myſelf to an examination of the period wherein we live, and to a review of thoſe men who at preſent occupy the Thrones of it:—and, perhaps, as much virtue may be found in this age, among the regal Characters, as in any which have preceded.—I ſhall begin where the Herald of to-day would dictate, and I believe the Hiſtorian of future times will fix the pre-eminence of modern Honour and royal Virtue—I mean, the preſent *Emperor* of *Germany*;—a Prince, whoſe maſs of virtue, if it could

could be communicated, even in moderate portions, to his cotemporary Monarchs, would be ſufficient to form a conſtellation of Sovereigns which the World never beheld.

This auguſt Monarch is governed by one principle of action, which is, indeed, the beſt the human heart can feel, and is the baſis of all Virtue; I mean the Love of Juſtice.—This is the fundamental motive to all his actions, pervades his whole Government, directs every change, dictates every reward, and inflicts every puniſhment.—It is the nobleſt qualification a Prince can poſſeſs to make himſelf honoured and his ſubjects happy;—and it has taken the deepeſt root in the breaſt of his Imperial Majeſty.

To enumerate every well-known circumſtance which diſcovers the bias of his illuſtrious Character, would be to furniſh materials for a volume; and, whenever the death of his Mother ſhall free him from controul, I doubt not but he will give to the World one of the moſt honourable teſtimonies of magiſterial Virtue that has ever exiſted.—He conſiders himſelf as the Father, the Friend, and the Servant of his People; and, bearing theſe tender relations to them, he does not hide himſelf in the receſſes of his palace, nor awe them when they approach him with the formal pomp and parade of State.—He receives his ſubjects with the eaſe of a private Man; he counſels them like a Friend, but he

he protects, redreſſes, and rewards them like a King.—He even takes occaſion to mingle with his People, that he may be acquainted with their wants, and the beſt means to relieve them.—Not content to know mankind as his Inſtructors might deſcribe or Hiſtorians paint them, he travelled, in a private capacity, through foreign countries, received and viſited every body as a private Gentleman, and is, perhaps, as well acquainted with the forms and manners of ſocial life, as if he had not been born to the inheritance of Empire.—His Love of Juſtice, being intrinſic, muſt naturally produce that ardent deſire of putting it in execution, which he manifeſts upon every occaſion; and, for which no-

ble purpoſe, his Curioſity is inſatiable, and his Induſtry without remiſſion.

In the early part of his life he was conſidered to poſſeſs rather a weak underſtanding; and no very favourable forebodings were made on his future Government.—Soon after the death of his Father, his Character began to develope, and diſcovered ſomething whereon better expectations were formed: theſe were ſoon gratified, and yielded others of a much higher nature; which, whatever they may be, will, I doubt not, be one day fulfilled.

The great qualities which grace his Imperial Majeſty's Character are fair

fair omens of a glorious and happy reign to the ſubjects of the Houſe of Auſtria.—But the Love of Juſtice, which I have already obſerved to be the reigning principle of the Emperor, may, when he poſſeſſes the full power of exerciſing it, meet with obſtacles from the old, habitual, hereditary Pride of the German Princes and Nobles, which cannot at preſent be foreſeen*.—I am alſo inclined to apprehend that ſome ſparks of military Ambition, which

* The Emperor has it much at heart to lower the uſeleſs pride of his Nobility, and give a greater equality of privileges to all his People;—and he has proceeded with ſo much good ſenſe in this deſign, and is ſo rooted in the affections of his ſubjects, that I am diſpoſed to think he will not meet with any of the ſuppoſed difficulties in the completion of it.

I ſhall call his weakneſs, animate his Character, and may, perhaps, throw a temporary cloud over the glories of his reign*.

The Mother of this virtuous Prince, the Empreſs Queen, has made a conſiderable figure in the annals of this century.—The diſtreſſes of her early life were great, but the proſperity of her latter years muſt, in ſome degree, have compenſated for them. —She is a woman of talents, and attends, with great aſſiduity, to the concerns of Government; but is rather what the French call *une femme*

* In the preſent war with the King of Pruſſia, the Emperor has manifeſted a degree of military ſpirit which may not always be conſiſtent with the proſperity of his people.

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intereſſeè.—Her firmneſs and courage, the manly virtues of her youth, are decreaſed by age, and have yielded to what are called the weakneſſes of the female character. —She is fond of ſtate and ceremony, diſpoſed to change, and indiſpoſed to forgive; doubtful in matters of enterprize, bigotted to her religion, and ſubmiſſive to the will of her ſpiritual directors *.

The other northern female potentate, the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, is a far

* It is but by very ſlow degrees that the Emperor can wring from his Mother any part of her power.—The army is, at length, ſubmitted to his direction.—I am ſorry to ſay it, but the Empreſs does not view the riſing glory of her Son with pleaſure.—She has, for ſome time paſt, made public diſtinctions between the Friends of JOSEPH and her own.

leſs amiable, but more ſtriking character:—perhaps no age has produced a more extraordinary woman than the preſent poſſeſſor of the Throne of *Muſcovy*. She has given a ſplendor and conſequence to a country juſt emerged from barbariſm, which, in ſimilar circumſtances, cannot find a parallel in any period: but the gem of glory which ſhe has added to her crown, was placed there by female vanity, and not by patriot virtue.——The epithet of *good*, a title far more honourable than the brighteſt diadem, will never be joined with her name, but on ſome venal page which Flattery may write, and her Treaſury reward; while the impartial Hiſtorian of the preſent times will colour her character with tints

tints of a far different complexion.—She poſſeſſes very conſiderable abilities, and no inconſiderable ſhare of knowledge, which ſhe employs rather to her own individual glory than that of her empire:—her perſonal is almoſt equal to her political vanity; and the great object of her life is to concentrate every ray of glory, which belongs to her People, in her own name.

In her pleaſures and favourites ſhe has the fickleneſs of a coquette, and a generoſity which begins, riſes, and ends with the paſſion which had occaſioned it. Her perſonal favourites, though ſhe ſometimes rewards them with profuſion, are ever ſeparated from thoſe of a political nature; and this

this one act of wiſdom has given her whatever reputation or glory ſhe may have attained.—She attends to the buſineſs of the ſtate with great regularity and information; knows perfectly the modes of elegant behaviour; and has, in a ſupreme degree, the art of enhancing a favour by the grace of beſtowing it, or heightening diſpleaſure by the ſeverity of its communication.

The power of the Throne of *Ruſſia* is ſo great, and its limits ſo extenſive, that the preſent actual proſperity of that kingdom cannot be duly aſcertained: but I am diſpoſed to believe that, like a tree too much manured, it has ſhot into a luxuriance beyond its natural growth; ſo

that,

that, from an extravagant exertion of its internal ſtrength, it muſt either ſtop its career to recover its vigour, or be exhauſted into diſſolution.

The King of *Poland* has obtained a reputation for knowledge and abilities which he by no means poſſeſſes. —His manners are elegant, — his knowledge is of the ſame claſs; and they would together qualify him to make a firſt-rate figure in the literary coteries of *Paris:* but, with his elegant ſcience, he poſſeſſes, in a great degree, the elegant vices; ſo that, however he may be calculated to pleaſe and ſhine in private luxurious life, he is, by no means, qualified to give dignity to the regal character.—The ſcience of the *Belles Lettres*, though it may ſerve as an agreeable

agreeable amuſement, is not the ſcience of a King;—he ought to have higher objects, and a more noble ambition, than to harangue on an antique, to criticiſe a poet, or comment on a tragedy.—The knowledge of a private man and of a King ought not to be the ſame.—The former may be a very learned and ſcientific individual, but, elevated to the Throne, might become a frivolous Prince. This is the character of his preſent Poliſh Majeſty.—— There was a moment of his life when he might have enrolled his name in the immortal regiſter of Patriot Princes; but he let it paſs without the forms of concern *,—and is content

* The circumſtance here alluded to muſt be his conduct on the Partition of Poland.

His

content to govern a mutilated kingdom, unreſpected by foreign nations or his own ſubjects, who daily behold their intereſts neglected for the ſociety of opera-girls, fidlers, buffoons, and all the apparatus of elegant ſenſuality; a very ſmall ſhare of which his exhauſted conſtitution is now capable of enjoying.

His beſt friends counſelled him, that the only means to ſave his Honour, was to give an abſolute refuſal to the propoſed diviſion of his territories, and rather to reſign his Crown than conſent to the leaſt diſmemberment of it.—This he promiſed to do on the day and at the place appointed for the ceremony of the propoſed Partition; but, to the ſurprize and anguiſh of his friends, as well as to his own eternal diſgrace, he calmly, and without apparent concern, ſigned his aſſent to remain the King of Half his Kingdom.

His

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty, whoſe Character has been ſo exalted by the Poet and the Hiſtorian, and ſtands ſo high in the opinion of a great part of mankind, as a political, heroic Prince, is as bad a Man and as bad a Prince as the annals of modern, or perhaps of any times can produce.—He has all the vices which a wicked King can poſſeſs, and none of thoſe virtues which ſome of the worſt of Men have not been wholly without.—That he has talents cannot be denied; but that they have been greatly exaggerated will be equally aſſerted, and are accompanied with weakneſſes of which fools would be aſhamed.—It is his declared opinion, and he daily proves the ſincerity of it, that the Subjects

of

of a King are made to be employed, like other Animals, for the uſe and pleaſure of their Maſter,—and that the life of a Man, when it may anſwer his purpoſe, is no more to be conſidered than that of a Reptile *.—This is his royal Morality ;—and it is the Morality of a Monſter with human intellects and an human ſhape.—As

* During the laſt war a medicinal cheſt being taken by the Auſtrians, it was found, on examination, to contain, among other phyſical ſtores, a great quantity of *Arſenic*. —The Pruſſian Phyſician, being queſtioned as to the intended application of that baneful drug, confeſſed it to be a principle of his King not to ſuffer the army to be encumbered with ſick men ;—and that whenever a Soldier was wounded in ſuch a manner as to render him incapable of bearing arms again, the orders were to doſe him with potent poiſon ;—and for that purpoſe, he added, it was conſtantly provided.

for

for religion, he has not the hypocriſy to pretend to it,—that is, he does not perceive that it would anſwer any beneficial purpoſe to put on the maſk; or there is not a grimace of devotion which he would not practiſe. —In ſhort, the whole of his Government is laid in Tyranny;—and, tho' it may be checquered with ſome few plauſible, deluſive, unimportant arrangements, bears the moſt evident proofs of thoſe deteſtable principles whereon it is founded.

He has, without doubt, much military diſcernment, and knows how to chuſe as well as to employ his Officers: he has a perfect underſtanding in the detail of military œconomy, and poſſeſſes a great ſhare of

military

military experience:—nevertheleſs, he is not an eminent military character; and when the eclat of his preſent actions is paſſed away, and they come to be examined with coolneſs and deliberation, it will appear that his Reputation did not proceed from his own ſuperior Skill in the art of war, but from the Ignorance of thoſe who were appointed to oppoſe him.——When *Prince Charles of Lorrain* commanded againſt him, he was an Hero:—but when Marſhal *Daun* was his enemy, this Hero never performed one truly heroic exploit; nor was he able to give any important ſucceſs to one exertion of his military genius, againſt that able and ſuperior Commander.

The King of *Sweden* is a young man of an enterprifing genius, accompanied, which does not always happen, with much fenfibility. He has brought about a Revolution in the laws and government of his Kingdom with a degree of difpatch and tranquility that have been very feldom affociated with fuch extraordinary, important, and dangerous meafures.—— To form a prefent judgment of his character would be premature;—it can only be determined by the ufe which he may make of the power he has acquired, and the change he has effected in the adminiftration of his government.—The commencement of his reign is pregnant with omens of its profperity, but time muft bring along with

with it that experience which will pronounce his Diſgrace or Glory.

The Kings of *Naples* and *Denmark* not poſſeſſing any particular marks of character which deſerve notice, will be paſſed over without an obſervation.

His *Sardinian* Majeſty is a very reſpectable Prince.—From the ſituation and ſmall extent of his territories, he cannot take any very active part in the peaceful Councils of Europe:—for the ſame reaſons his attention to the welfare of his country is not generally known but to thoſe who feel the bleſſings of it.—His Father was eſteemed one of the greateſt ſoldiers and beſt politicians

of his time.—What title the preſent Monarch has to military Knowledge, Experience can alone determine; but he ſhares with his Anceſtor the glory of being the Father of his People.

The *Queen* of *Portugal* is but in the infancy of her reign, and is not known to poſſeſs any characteriſtic peculiarity, except a bigotted attachment to her Religion, which extinguiſhes any great expectations from her future Government.

The King of *Spain* is, politically ſpeaking, an Ideot.—He is attached to France contrary to the true Intereſt and real Spirit of his People, and from no reaſon but becauſe ſhe

ſhe is the natural Enemy of England, which he deteſts from the worſt of all human motives.—No two Nations were ever ſo exactly formed to be allied with each other as Great-Britain and Spain; nevertheleſs, this ſilly Prince, urged by a mean ſpirit of Revenge, occaſioned by a well-known event, unworthy the recollection of a moment, denies his Subjects that Advantage, and his Kingdom that Glory, which would be the inevitable reſult of ſuch an Alliance*. ——His whole thoughts are employed, and all his pleaſure centered, in the diverſions of the Chace; for which, not only the decent Appear-

* The Spaniards have the following political proverb—*Peace with* ENGLAND *and War with all the World.*

ance, but the important Duties of a good King are entirely ſacrificed.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of *France* is, by no means, an unamiable Character.—He is grave, rather inanimate, a lover of peace, and intereſted, as far as a man of his frigid temper can be, in the proſperity of his Kingdom.—He is not diſpoſed to yield his opinion, nor is he ſo obſtinate as to refuſe conviction when he is made to feel it*.—The Queen is lively, giddy, and fond of Novelty, with ſufficient Vanity to be made to believe that ſhe ought to

* He is a Man who means no harm;—but is of ſo tame a character, that the Virtue or Wickedneſs of his Miniſters will eſtabliſh the Glory or Infamy of his Reign.

exerciſe

exerciſe her Influence over the King in Affairs of State.—This is the object of her preſent Ambition;—how long her Caprice will ſuffer it to laſt is a matter of no ſmall uncertainty; but it may be fortunate for the Kingdom if the Folly ſhould be of ſhort duration.

The King of — — —*

* I have not ability or information fufficient to undertake the bufinefs of filling this blank page as it ought to be done.—If any gentleman, better informed, will do it for me, and fend it to the Publifher, I will greatly thank him; and if this Volume fhould have the fuccefs of the former, and be called to future Editions, I will avail myfelf of his kindnefs to oblige the Public with it.

Of

Of the many objects which have been embraced by the vivid imagination of fanciful writers, a Patriot King is the moſt to be deſired, and the moſt difficult to be attained.—Human Imperfection almoſt checks our wiſhes in looking towards ſuch a glorious object, and Hope ſighs when ſhe is urged to the attainment.—Imperfect Beings, however, may imitate a perfect pattern, and thereby encreaſe, though not complete the excellence of their own character.—The Monarch who makes the true intereſts of his People the great object of his life, who conſiders himſelf to have been born for their ſervice, qualifies himſelf to engage in it, and with unremitted vigilance watches how he may beſt perform it, is a Patriot King.—The

tranquil

tranquil Deſire of doing right is but a tame diſpoſition in the Supreme Governor of a Kingdom: Patriot Wiſhes do not exiſt but in producing Patriot Actions; and Abilities and Information neceſſary to conceive and perform them, fall not to the lot of many Men, and very ſeldom indeed to that of Princes.—The Sovereign, therefore, who poſſeſſes an Head and Heart, with the Power of uniting with wiſdom their reſpective qualities, neceſſary to deſerve the title of a Patriot King, being rather an hopeleſs object, it may not be foreign to my purpoſe to conſider for a moment, ſince Royalty muſt be ſo ſhort of perfection, what may be the kind of King who will be beſt qualified to make himſelf reſpected and his people happy.

Ambition

Ambition is a bad principle of action in a Prince; his Subjects always ſuffer for it, even amid the temporary proſperities which it may produce: external Glory is its general object, and internal Comfort is the conſtant ſacrifice.—An ambitious King may give to the national Character an empty ſplendor, but he will never make his People happy.

Great Talents are very dangerous when united with ſupreme Power:—ſo many temptations continually occur to indulge Paſſion, to cruſh Opponents, to ſilence Law and encreaſe Prerogative, that a King of great abilities, with diſpoſitions unfavourable to the intereſts of his People, will find the means of indulging them by ſuch an artful progreſs, and with ſuch plauſible reaſons, as to

give

give his proceedings the colour of Juſtice; or make his power ſo irreſiſtible, as to obtain, with eaſe, the end of his wiſhes.

The ſpirit of military Glory, by diſpoſing a Prince to engage in war upon every occaſion, muſt be ruinous to his People; while, on the other hand, an abſolute Hatred of war, which operates to baſe Submiſſion and diſhonourale Treaty, is even more deſtructive of his Country's welfare.

The Love of Pleaſure is the never-failing cauſe of diſſipation, extravagance, bad example, and neglect of duty, in every ſituation and rank of life;—it muſt, therefore, be of the worſt conſequence when it is the failing of a King, whoſe concerns are ſo important, whoſe extravagance

muſt

muſt be ſupplied by his People, and whoſe example is of the moſt extenſive influence.

A King who is ambitious, poſſeſſed of great talents, fond of military fame, or a lover of pleaſure, may be a good King;—but ſuch is the lamentable imperfection of Human Nature, that the chance is greatly againſt it.—There are not many examples of men in high ſtations who curb thoſe paſſions, and ſtifle thoſe wiſhes which they can indulge with impunity.—After all, of the different ſpecies of Monarchs which might be enumerated, the moſt eligible, taken in every light with the concomitant advantages and diſadvantages, is that character which is known by the ſignificant title of King Log.

By this kind of Sovereign, I would not

not be ſuppoſed to mean a dull, heavy, phlegmatic, ſtupid Prince, inſenſible of his own or his country's glory,—but one who poſſeſſes the ſobriety of negative, rather than the ardor of poſitive Virtue; as will appear in the following character of him.

King Log does not poſſeſs the ſplendid but the ſober Virtues;—his heart is ſuſceptible of ſome degree of animation, but not eaſily inflamed.——He poſſeſſes a temper which is capable of Mirth, but diſpoſed to Serioufneſs, with an Underſtanding not bright, but ſolid and ſtored with information which has more of utility than brilliance.—He is governed by a ſenſe of moral and religious Duty, and preſerves the greateſt decency of appearance in

all

all his words and actions.—He is ſlow in forming his Opinions of men or things, but, having once formed them, is not diſpoſed to give them up. He looks rather to the internal than external proſperity of his Kingdom, and wiſhes that its glory and importance ſhould be derived from the ardor of Commerce in preference to the arm of the Soldier. —He encourages Men of Letters, Science, and Genius, not from particular feeling or partiality to them, but that he thinks it to be a quiet way of giving to his People a tranquil glory.—War is a ſcience he does not ſtudy; it is an engine he does not wiſh to uſe: but being obliged to have recourſe to it, he diſcovers a cool, determined ſpirit to do himſelf and his people juſtice;

depending

depending much upon their Zeal for the meaſures propoſed, without which he would not venture to engage in them.—In every meaſure which he does not clearly comprehend, or where he yields to the opinion of others,—he never fails, repeatedly, to enquire, *if it is according to the Law of the Land:*—and woe be to the man who ſhould be found to deceive him!—If his ſervants appear to him to poſſeſs Abilities and Skill equal to their particular departments, and exert them with induſtry, he pays but little, if any attention to their other qualities or diſpoſitions. — Though more attentive to internal Proſperity than external Reputation, yet he always endeavours to employ thoſe perſons as his Repreſentatives at foreign Courts

who

who will do honour to him, and be a credit to their country.—He conſiders the courſe of Juſtice as ſacred:---the decree of the Judge is as binding to him as to the individuals who are the objects of it.—He is not diſpoſed to public and coſtly Parade; and, affording no encouragement, but, on the contrary, giving every poſſible check to miniſterial Extravagance and Corruption, the Expences of his Crown never exceed the Income of it.—His private amuſements are innocent, and the great pleaſure of his life is to loſe the formality and ſtate of the King in the converſation of a choſen Society.—In ſhort, he is that plain, decent, honeſt man, who never acts without previous conſideration,---does good from principle ra-

ther than from ſentiment, and never does wrong but from involuntary error.

Among the Princes of Europe, of whoſe characters I have endeavoured to give the leading features, there does not ſeem to be one to whom the foregoing deſcription can be applied with juſtice. The Emperor of *Germany* has a tincture of ambition, a love of military glory, and an ardor of mind which King Log was never known to poſſeſs.—The Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, as well as his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, bear not the leaſt relation to that illuſtrious and peaceable Houſe. The King of *Sardinia* has ſome traits of the character, and the French Monarch is not without them; but the Queen of France, who is not, in the leaſt, diſpoſed to be

be Queen Log, baffles the ſober diſpoſitions of the *Log Family*, which prevail in the King, by the flightineſs and vivacity of her ſpirits.—— The King of — — —, whom I ſhall name *King Log the Younger*, was deſigned by Nature to be the very copy of his original.—In his early life he had all the diſpoſitions and propenſities that mark the character which I have juſt pourtrayed. —What may be the intrinſic difference at this day will be beſt aſcertained by a compariſon between them; — with the cauſes of that change which has been produced in the original temper of the young King Log,—a change that, I am ſorry to obſerve, has not operated to his own or his People's glory.

King Log the Elder.

He does not poſſeſs the ſplendid, but the ſober Virtues.

—His

King Log the Younger.

—He has not ſurprized or delighted Mankind with any Glare of public virtue.---but his private life, as a Father and an Huſband, is truly eminent, and holds forth an example worthy of imitation to all his Subjects.—As a Friend, alſo, he has been conſtant and unwavering; and, though his People may have ſuffered by the miſapplication of his regard, it muſt be allowed that the fidelity of it does him honour *.

* In *private* life, a man who was to ſacrifice his beſt intereſts for the ſake of unworthy people, would be called, in the language of the World, a d—d fooliſh, obſtinate fellow.

—His heart is ſuſceptible of ſome degree of animation, but not eaſily inflamed.

He

—His temper is grown into a degree of irritability which was not originally congenial to it.---This has been the work of his education.---The People who were about him when he was young, and looked forward to the golden time of Power when he ſhould be advanced in life, thought, very politically, that, after they had impreſſed a ſubmiſſive awe of themſelves in the Royal Breaſt, the encreaſing that native obſtinacy of temper, to which the Log Family are univerſally diſpoſed, would complete the deſigns of their ambition.—In this they have ſucceeded; and to the ſame cauſe may be attributed the change in his character from Placidneſs to Paſſion *.

* An obſtinate King of a free country will find that continual oppoſition to his wiſhes

—He poſſeſſes a temper which is capable of Mirth, but diſpoſed to Serioufneſs ;——

—with an Underſtanding not bright but ſolid, and ſtored with information which has more of utility than brilliance.

—He

—His Mirth rather prevails over his Serioufneſs, which ought to be in the medium between joy and ſorrow. Beſides, it is not dignified, but is employed almoſt always in a puerile, and not ſeldom in an indecent manner †.

—His Talents are but moderate; nevertheleſs, he has acquired a portion of uſeful knowledge, and an

which, by working upon his ſtubborn ſpirit, will, conſequently, heighten the original tameneſs of his character into habitual warmth and violence.

† His jokes are not Kingly jokes; at leaſt, they loſe their Kinglineſs in Mr. *Pinchbeck*'s repetition of them—though I doubt not but Lord N— thought that an excellent joke which ended in his appointment to be the Conſtable of *Dover Caſtle*.——All the World knows it.

acquain-

—He preſerves the greateſt Appearance of Decency in all his words and actions, and is governed by a ſtrict ſenſe of moral and religious Duty.

—He

acquaintance with the general ſubjects of Art and Science, which might have given him conſequence as a private Gentleman: but his enquiries are not thoſe of a great King,---and his curioſity extends to trifles which degrade him;—however, it ſhould be obſerved, in excuſe, that it is rather a Family failing*.

—The Decency of his demeanour is exemplary, and he obſerves the public Offices of Religion with becoming reſpect and attention†.

—The

* Vide every Journeyman Carpenter that is employed in the Q——'s-Palace,—every Labourer that digs in R———d-Gardens,—and every Choriſter that ſings in the R——l Chapel.

† This attention to external Appearance has been ever preſerved, with great propriety,

—He is ſlow in forming his Opinion of men and things,—but, having once formed it, is by no means diſpoſed to give it up.

—He

—The Obſtinacy of the Family to which he belongs is poſſeſſed by him in an increaſed degree: but he, in great meaſure, ſaves himſelf the trouble of forming Opinions of any thing, by receiving thoſe which are framed for him by others.

ty, by his — — —. It is not believed, even at this time, by many perſons who live in the World, that he had a Miſtreſs previous to his marriage.—Such a circumſtance was reported by many, believed by ſome, diſputed by others, but proved by none:—and with ſuch a ſuitable caution was this intrigue conducted, that, if the body of the people called *Quakers*, of which this young Lady in queſtion was a member, had not divulged the fact by the public proceedings of their Meeting concerning it,—it would, in all probability, have remained a matter of doubt to this day.

—Internal

—He looks more to the internal than external Prosperity of his Kingdom; and wishes that its Glory and Importance may be derived from the Ardor of Commerce, rather than from the Arm of the Soldier.

—He

—Internal Proſperity is a favourite idea with him; but it ſeems to be directed to his Houſe inſtead of his Kingdom*: and in the preference of commercial to military Glory he deviates very much from the Character of his peaceful Prototype. —From an imbibed opinion, which is founded in great weakneſs in him, and great wickedneſs in thoſe who dictated it, that his military Power may aid the internal proſperity of his Kingdom,—he has been induced to ſhew a great perſonal attention to his Army, and to diſcover marks

* The attention to fitting up, arranging, altering, enlarging, &c. &c. his bauble of a Palace, has been laborious, and the expence enormous: all of which has ended in little worth the viewing but the Cartoons of *Raphael*, which were ſnatched from the public eye to adorn this *baby-houſe*.

of

—He encourages Men of Letters, Science, and Genius, not from particular feeling or partiality towards them,—but that he thinks it to be a quiet way of giving to his People a tranquil Glory.

—War

of great partiality to his military Eſtabliſhments;—while the Navy, comparatively ſpeaking, has not been favoured with any mark of protection*.

—He is attached to the fine Arts, gives encouragement to Profeſſors, and has founded a Royal Academy, in a manner worthy a great King, for the improvement of them.—But this is not all; he really underſtands many of them; and, in the ſcience

* I cannot conſider his apparent fondneſs for the Campaigns of *Wimbledon-Common* and *Black-Heath* as matter of deep deſign, but rather as the proof of a frivolous diſpoſition. —This ſort of amuſement might, indeed, have been thrown before him, and his attention to it encouraged, by thoſe who had bad and wicked Ends in proſpect.—But he him-

—War is a ſcience he does not ſtudy; it is an engine he does not wiſh to uſe: but being obliged to have recourſe to it, he diſcovers a cool, determined Spirit to do himſelf and his people Juſtice, depending much upon their Zeal for the meaſures propoſed, which is his ſanction for engaging in them.

—In

ſcience of Architecture, he is no common proficient*.

—He affects to be ſomething of a Soldier without poſſeſſing the Spirit neceſſary to form a military Character;—and, though he is fond of

ſelf is, naturally, of a temper to ſhrink back from War,—which is evident from the hurry of the laſt Peace, and the buſineſs of *Falkland-Iſland*, when he had the moſt flagrant motives to enter into it, and the moſt certain proſpect of Glory.—To his conduct on theſe occaſions may be attributed the preſent diſtreſs and diſgrace of his People.——As to any marked Neglect of the Navy,—it is an idle ſuppoſition.—If naval reviews could have been exhibited with the ſame convenience, they would have had their ſhare of regard with the military ones.—The *Show* would have afforded an equal paſtime, whether it took the form of a Squadron of Cavalry or a Squadron of Ships.

* There is a Temple in K— Gardens erected after a *royal* plan;—and in Mr. *Kirby's*

—In every meaſure which he does not clearly comprehend, or where he yields to the opinions of others,—he never fails repeatedly to enquire, If it is according to the Law of the Land?—and woe be to the man who ſhould be found to deceive him!

—If

of military Exhibitions, would, probably, make a very indifferent figure, if the Jeſt was to be verified. —In the war againſt his revolted Subjects, the meaſures purſued have been the moſt unmilitary, unwiſe, and diſhonourable, that human Experience can ſuggeſt;—and have cauſed diſappointment to every national expectation.

—He profeſſes great veneration for the Laws and Conſtitution of his Kingdom;—he has, however, conſented, or, at leaſt, ſubmitted to ſome attempts at Innovation which are rather alarming:—but he had,

by's Work on architectural Perſpective, there is a Deſign of a Houſe, with Wings, Colonades, &c. in the Italian Taſte, which was actually deſigned by the King of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, *Defender of the Faith*, &c.

—If his Servants appear to him to poſſeſs Abilities and Skill equal to their particular departments, and exert them with induſtry,—he pays but little, if any attention to their other qualities or diſpoſitions.

—Though

as it is believed, his authority in the opinion of the firſt Law Officer of the Crown,—to whoſe Will he ſubmits without enquiry, and by whoſe ſuperior Abilities he is led into an eaſy acquieſcence.

The private Characters of individuals employed in his Government, &c. are *curiouſly* ſcrutinized, but not ſeriouſly conſidered by him, notwithſtanding his own Love of Decency and Decorum. A man having been throughout Life immerſed in profligacy, is not thereby diſqualified for his ſervice.—In the groupe of his Court may be ſeen every ſpecies of degenerate Character*.—If

* This appeared to me to be an aſſertion equally ſtrange and untrue;—but, on examination, I was ſorry to find it had not been made without reflection.

—Though he is more attentive to internal Proſperity than external Reputation, yet he is ever careful to employ thoſe Perſons as his Repreſentatives to foreign Courts, who will do Honour to him, and be a Credit to their Country.

—He

the mill-horſe turns the mill, he does not care whether he is blind, or ſprained, or vicious;—it is the ſame to him.

—Whether it is that he thinks Ambaſſadors are uſeleſs and expenſive Agents of Government,—that the national Glory does not want ſuch help as they could give it,—or that the appointment of weak, ſilly men would tell to the World that he poſſeſſes a ſtrength ſuperior to the uſe of ſuch mean, political engines—he, certainly, has not ſent a ſingle man of eminent Talents to repreſent him in a foreign Kingdom*.

—A ſtrong

* The Repreſentatives of his ——— Majeſty abroad would be a diſgrace to any King; and

—He conſiders the Courſe of Juſtice as ſacred; and the decree of the Judge is as binding to him as to individuals who are the Objects of it.

—He

—A ſtrong urgent principle of Mercy ſometimes induces him to impede the courſe of Law, while an impatience to do Juſtice has occaſioned his accelerating the tardy progreſs of Juſtice by means of the Sword *.

and to any Country.—There is not one man of proper Talents employed as a foreign Miniſter by the Court of —— —— ——; and the Ambaſſador to Spain is the only one who preſerves, in any degree, the dignity and hoſpitality of his character.——The French attend with much care to this particular; and it affords matter of great mortification to every reflecting Engliſhman who travels, when he finds, which he always does, in every Kingdom through which he may paſs, the Miniſter of *France* the firſt, and the Miniſter of *England* the moſt inferior of the *Corps Diplomatique*.

* As in the Pardon of *Balf* and *Macquirk*, and the Slaughter of *St. George*'s *Fields*.

—He

—He is not disposed to public, costly Parade; and, affording no encouragement, but, on the contrary, giving every possible check to ministerial Extravagance and Corruption, the Expences of his Crown never exceed the Income of it.

—His

—He is not fond of public Oſtentation or Magnificence, but is extravagant in the collections of his Cabinet and Muſeum.—The buſineſs of Corruption is alſo grown to ſuch an enormous height during his reign, that, with a perſonal revenue ſuperior to any Monarch of his time, he is oftentimes involved in difficulties which would ruin a private man for ever*.

* See Lord *Talbot*'s ſpeech on a certain occaſion, wherein the ſubject of "*Hungry Guts and empty Purſe*" was deſcribed with a degree of Pathos which *deeply affected many of his Noble Hearers*.

—His

—His private amuſements are innocent, and the great pleaſure of his Life is to loſe the formality and ſtate of the King in the converſation of a choſen Society.

—He

—His recreations are harmleſs, and no King that ever reigned has deſcended with more ſatisfaction into the Bathos of Society than himſelf. —The parade and dignity of ſtation are ſacrifices which he daily makes for the ſake of converſing with thoſe who can amuſe, inſtruct, or inform him*.

* From hence it happens that his Knowledge of private Anecdotes is ſo extenſive: It is aſtoniſhing how deeply read he is in the domeſtic conduct of his ſubjects.—He will give hiſtories, and by no means fabulous ones, of people he never ſaw, and who have ſcarce ever ſeen him, with a deſcription of their houſes, the particulars of their furniture, paper-hangings, &c. &c. with a degree of minuteneſs perfectly ridiculous.

—He

—He is that plain, decent, honeſt man, who never acts without previous conſideration,—does good from principle rather than from ſentiment, —and never does wrong but from involuntary error.

—He is ſimple and unaffected in his appearance, but not entirely ſo in his character, which has been fatally enriched with Ideas of Power that neceſſarily meet with oppoſition; and, when oppoſed, will occaſion thoſe burſts of Paſſion which never fail to produce inconſiderate Actions.—He poſſeſſes nothing of that Senſibility which urges a man to act, as it were, from an internal, immediate impulſe;—his generous actions, therefore, muſt be ſuppoſed to proceed from cool, deliberate principles.

The difference which appears between theſe two Characters cannot conceal their relation and ſimilarity

to each other.—The latter, it muſt be acknowledged, is but an imperfect copy of the former.—The ſame by Nature, by Talents, by Inclination, he was early warped from his natural character by the Arts of thoſe who hoped to ſhare his power with him, or to wreſt his power from him.—With the diſpoſitions to be a good man, he had not the diſcernment ſufficient to diſcover that there were Perſons around him, who, under the pretence of making him a great Man, by the mode of education which they purſued, would, if he had not poſſeſſed every good diſpoſition, have made him a very bad one.

Indeed, a youth of greater abilities than his Flatterers ever ſuppoſed him

him to poſſeſs, might have been deceived by the ſame Arts which deceived this unſuſpecting Prince.—It muſt, ſurely, have required a very corrupted mind to ſuppoſe that the Perſon chiefly concerned in his Education had Intereſts which ſhe preferred to his:—a Knowledge of depraved Nature which none but a bad Man can have, could alone have juſtified his ſuffering ſuch a ſuſpicion to enter into his heart.—His habitual ſubſervience to the will and opinion of that Perſon and her Aſſociates, artfully commenced and firmly rooted, became, naturally, more evident on his ſucceſſion to the Throne of his Fathers; and by ſeizing with eager hands the Power it gave them, and impudently exerting it in the

face of the People, they loſt their royal diſciple the moſt ſplendid Popularity that a King ever poſſeſſed *.

The principles of filial Duty, engraved in his ſober mind, accompanied him to ſupreme Power; and he, without conſidering the real dignity and importance of his character, looked towards the ſame parental hand, which guided him before, to lead him afterwards;—nor could his ſimple, blameleſs mind ſuſpect

* It is well known that Doctor J— —n, after he had received his penſion, was very violent in his expreſſions againſt the royal Favorite,—and on being reproved by one of his friends for acting with ſo little prudence, he replied with warmth, "*I repeat again that I hate the* Scot, *and for the beſt reaſon an Engliſhman can give,—The Scot, Sir, has made his King unpopular.*"

that

that it poſſeſſed the ambitious aim to direct the uſe of that Sceptre, which it had formerly conſidered as the ſymbol of its own future Power. —But he had not been taught the duty of a King of a free People;--- a refined remnant of the old Jacobite Syſtem of Divine Hereditary Right, was ſtrongly mingled in the political Creed which he had been made to believe.—Inſtead of thoſe excellent writers on general as well as Britiſh Liberty, which were the ornaments of their Country and their Nature,--the fooliſh, impudent Works of *Filmer* were laid before him, as containing the elements of that Syſtem of Government which was beſt adapted to the Country he was one day to rule.—Nor were the Britiſh Hiſtorians leſs neglected:---the Hiſtory

tory of the Revolutions of England, by a French Jeſuit, and written upon arbitrary principles, was conſidered by his Tutors as the beſt Hiſtory to give to a future King the moſt proper opinions of the People he would one day be called to govern *.—By theſe and ſimilar means, his Underſtanding, which was not ſtrong, was ſeduced into a blind ſubmiſſion to their opinion who wiſhed to direct it to the purpoſes of their own ambition.---From hence proceeded that conduct in the Throne, which made

* I recollect a ſimilar authentic Anecdote which I heard in Spain.—The preſent Prince of *Aſturias*, when he was a youth, was found, by his Tutor, reading *Telemachus*. The enraged Courtier ſnatched the dangerous volume from him, ſeverely reprimanded the Page who had procured it, and preſented, in its ſtead, *a Treatiſe on Cookery*, as a more proper ſource of Royal Inſtruction.

even

even moderate men ſuſpect, that he who ſat thereon made diſtinctions between his own and his People's intereſts, and conſidered their Rights and Privileges as Infringements upon his own Prerogative *.

The true ends of Government cannot be attained by any Sovereign who does not know the true principles of it.—Uninſtructed or miſinformed in theſe, the whole of his adminiſtration will be very liable to error, to ſay no worſe.—Such a Prince, with the beſt intentions in the world, muſt often do what will appear to have proceeded from the worſt,—and, not being prepared for the *Oppoſition* he will, at times, ne-

* In the note, Vol. I. p. 110, all this curious buſineſs is explained at large.

ceſſarily

ceſſarily meet with from a *free People*, he will conſider it as an Injury which demands his Indignation, and will juſtify every means which Power and Corruption afford him to execute his deſigns, whatever they may be.

King Loc the YOUNGER was certainly born to have been a good King, as, if his lot had been in private life, he would have been a good Man.—He was formed to walk in the eaſy and ſucceſsful path of Government, *per tutum planumque iter religionis, juſtitiæ, honeſtatis, virtutumque moralium.*—In the management of his family as a Parent, wherein he has been in a great degree left to himſelf, his conduct has been replete with wiſdom; and, had the natural

tural form of his character been preſerved, cheriſhed, and improved, by *Patriot Inſtructors*, he would have poſſeſſed a great ſhare of Patriot Virtues *.—To the intereſted purſuit of different meaſures in thoſe who ſuperintended his education, every diſaſter and diſgrace of his reign may be juſtly attributed.—To their ſucceeding influence that bold encreaſe of Corruption may be alſo aſcribed, which has been ſo artfully conducted as to deaden the national Spirit, and thereby prepare the moſt free and courageous People in the world to receive, with ſubmiſſion, the Yoke of Slavery.

* When he was young, he was ſo mild and free from paſſionate diſpoſitions, that his royal Grandfather, who had a good deal of the Soldier about him, was uſed to ſay, *that he was only fit to read the Bible to his Mother.*

The open and daring Traitor, who attacks the Throne in the face of day, may do it from ſome erroneous principle of Virtue.—The tumult which he might occaſion in a good government, would be but the convulſion of a moment, and, ere he was led to the block, would be almoſt forgotten:—While thoſe Villains, who inſidiouſly prepare a virtuous young Prince to be the blind engine of ambitious and wicked deſigns, ought not to be left for the ſlow and inadequate ſeverity of the Law, but ſhould become the inſtant prey of Popular Juſtice, in the preſence of their Prince, whoſe *Paralytic Inſenſibility* might, by ſuch a ſhock, be at once changed into the ſanguine flow of Patriot Health and Virtue.

THE END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

THE

R——L

REGISTER.

WITH

ANNOTATIONS

By ANOTHER HAND.

SIC PATER ÆNEAS.

VIRG.

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CHA-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE very great Encouragement which the Public has given, and ſtill continues to afford to this Work, will not only juſtify my offering another Volume to their Inſpection, but has emboldened me to be leſs reſerved than I at firſt intended in the uſe of the ſingular Manuſcripts in my poſſeſſion.—Another Volume, if I have the neceſſary leiſure, will be publiſhed early in the enſuing Spring, and

will

will contain Obſervations on ſome of the moſt eminent *Commoners*, with an Eſſay on *modern Oratory*, and the Characters of thoſe who are moſt eminent for that Talent in the preſent times.

The principal Female Perſons of this Kingdom will follow in due order.

CHARACTERS, &c.

B— — of W— — —.

WHEN this amiable Divine became a candidate for the Mitre, his Youth, if I may uſe the expreſſion, occaſioned a moſt formidable oppoſition; and it was very forcibly and repeatedly objected, that he was not ſufficiently advanced in years to be named to ſuch an important charge. The argument might, in general, be a good one; but the Relation which he bore to a faithful, upright, and able Miniſter,

with his own character for Learning and Virtue, were circumſtances ſufficient to enſure and juſtify his elevation*.

Beſides, the oppoſition proceeded from a perſon who, tho' he may be well qualified to convert men to his opinion,

* The Intereſt of a Miniſter is a more ſure road to preferment than the moſt profound Learning or the moſt exemplary Piety.—It was by the propitious influence of miniſterial Power that this Divine was promoted to a Canonry of *Chriſt Church, Oxford*, almoſt as ſoon as he was ordained a Prieſt—to the Deanery of *Canterbury* in a very ſhort time afterwards—to the Biſhoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* at the age of thirty—and, in three or four years more, to the Mitre of *Worceſter*; a moſt pleaſant, eligible and profitable Dignity. But the career of proſperity is to continue, and the ſame influence has procured the

opinion, and whoſe recommendation might command attention, in matters of a temporal concern, has never been particularly aſſiduous, or, I ſhould think, even deſirous, to acquire conſequence in affairs of a ſpiritual nature.--- A Zeal for the Honour of the Church is not generally ſuppoſed to compoſe any part of his Lordſhip's character*.

the promiſe of ſucceeding to the See of *Winchester*, on the death of the preſent very aged Prelate of that dioceſe;—a Preferment, conſidered in all its circumſtances, the beſt and moſt deſirable in the Church of England.

* This was the pious Earl of S——, who is ſaid to have oppoſed in council the Nomination of Doctor N—— to a vacant See, on account of his age, which, he inſiſted, was not ſufficiently advanced to juſtify his appointment to a ſpiritual charge of ſo much importance.

The introduction of the Nobility into the Church, which now begins to be frequent, meets with my moſt hearty approbation.—After ſome reflection, I am convinced that ſuch a circumſtance will be attended with very beneficial conſequences. Indeed,

importance. — A very warm and retorting altercation took place between the Miniſter and this zealous Advocate for the Honour of the church, upon the Subject. — It muſt ſurely be the particular ambition of this noble Lord to appear in every poſſible Character, or he would not have placed himſelf in a ſituation which muſt force a ſmile of ridicule upon the graveſt face.——This circumſtance brings to my recollection what I have ſeen ſomewhere related of one of the King's Soldiers in the civil wars; who, being full of Zeal and Liquor, ſtaggered againſt a church, and, clapping the wall of it repeatedly with his hand, hiccupped out "*D—n you, you B—h, never fear——I'll ſtand by you to the laſt.*"

deed, it is natural to conclude, that the Intereſts of Religion will be greatly advanced, when men of the higheſt ranks engage in its ſacred functions.—The influence of Example is univerſal; and, in the degeneracy of the preſent times, when the diſtinguiſhed prevalence of Vice and Immorality marks the ſource of them to be among the great,—it is well that there happens to be a profeſſion of ſuch a nature as to preſerve ſome ſenſe of Honour, Decency, and Good-manners, in One Member, at leaſt, of a noble family.

I am well aware that the foregoing obſervations may be conſidered as fanciful by ſome, and nugatory by others, and that a ludicrous turn

may be given to them;—nevertheleſs, I am convinced, that every ſerious, reflecting perſon, who is at all acquainted with the preſent State of Manners among the Great, will be convinced of their propriety, and be conſcious of the many ſituations, where the Preſence of a Divine, eſpecially if he be in an eminent ſituation, or of an eminent character, would be a great check upon looſe and diſorderly diſpoſitions.—The man who wantonly offends againſt the rules of that delicacy which the forms of Good-breeding have ſuggeſted to be obſerved towards perſons in holy orders, would be generally condemned even by thoſe who would ſhare in his ordinary profligacy and diſſipation.---And this Reſpect, which, by the

the common conſent of mankind, is ſhewn to the clerical Profeſſion, muſt, without entering into particulars, be encreaſed, and the good effects of it multiplied, when the different Branches of Nobility no longer heſitate to take upon themſelves the eccleſiaſtical Character*.

* The great Perſonage who is ſuppoſed to have made theſe obſervations, ſeems to poſſeſs a very nice ſenſibility to Virtue and good order; and lets no occaſion paſs by without expreſſing his abhorrence of public Indecorum in thoſe of high rank and elevated ſtation.

The reaſons he chuſes to give for encouraging the Nobility to enter into the profitable Vineyard of the Church, partake both of good ſenſe and novelty,—and are very ſevere on that rank of men:—but I cannot help expreſſing my fears that they will be more attentive to the Emoluments than the duties of their ſacred profeſſion;—

while

The Engliſh Bench of Biſhops is, I believe, the moſt learned, honourable, and exemplary of any in Europe. --- This, ſurely, is no ſmall encomium on them and the Church com-

while their admiſſion to them, upon the claim of birth and political connections, will leſſen the number of thoſe very few rewards which have ſometimes been beſtowed upon great Learning and eminent Piety.

Men of the moſt enlarged way of thinking, as Scepticiſm is now called, will acknowledge that, if there is any-thing in religion, it muſt be of the laſt importance to human kind:—it cannot, therefore, admit of a doubt but that Religion ſuffers a moſt ſhameful violation, when a Biſhopric is kept vacant till a young Divine has attained the period of canonical puberty, merely becauſe he is the Brother of a Miniſter; while many excellent and learned men, whoſe characters are truly apoſtolic, and whoſe lives have been employed in the continual diſcharge of their holy duties, remain unnoticed in the ſame humble ſituation wherein they began their Evangelical Labours.

committed to their care; and, tho' their attention to temporal matters, in which their rank involves them, together with the eaſe and affluence of their ſituations, ſhould ſometimes leſſen the vigour of Paſtoral Exertions,---there is no living Example where the Epiſcopal Character is diſgraced by an unchriſtian or immoral Life*.

L——

* There is, I believe, no Character of flagrant Vice to be found among the reverend perſons who compoſe the preſent Bench of Biſhops:—but, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, civil and epiſcopal Immorality are diſtinct things. An action, which would ſcarcely deſerve reprehenſion in a common perſon, might become culpable when committed by a Prelate.—I do not know that Card-Aſſemblies are, in themſelves, bad, or immoral;—nevertheleſs, if the Head of a Church were to encourage them at his Palace, he would, certainly, be liable to the

L— B— —.

THERE is nothing which more ſtrongly proves the ſuperintendence of an over-ruling, providential Power, than the frequent defeat

the ſuſpicion of prefering the pleaſures of the world before his duty to God.

I remember to have been accidentally preſent at an Epiſcopal Reſidence, where, tho' cards were not admitted, a childiſh game of chance was the evening's amuſement; and when this intereſting buſineſs was interrupted by the ſervant's announcing the ſeaſon of family prayer, I have ſeen the Biſhop very attentive indeed to aſcertain the preciſe State of the Game, that there might be no miſtake when the impatient duty of Devotion was paſſed, and the company were returned to what ſeemed to be a much more engaging employment.

It, certainly, is not neceſſary that a Prelate ſhould be guilty of Fornication, Adultery, profane

defeat of the Wiſdom of the Wiſe, and the Courage of the Brave.---If human affairs were left to their own courſe, every cauſe would have a certain, unevaſive effect, and doubt would ſeldom hover over the tranſactions of mankind: but by daily obſervation we behold, and by daily experience we find, that the race is not to the ſwift, nor the battle to the ſtrong;---that men of aſſiduous Induſtry and patient Labour ſometimes fail of thoſe rewards which fall

profane Swearing, &c. to deſerve the character of an Immoral Man.—Haughtineſs to his inferiors, Indolence in his ſpiritual capacity, the Love of Money, a fondneſs of Oſtentation, an open ear to Flattery, an anxious looking after better Preferment, &c. are very evident and diſgraceful Immoralities in an Epiſcopal Character.

fall unſought into the lap of the careleſs and the indolent;---that Wiſdom itſelf frequently miſſes the way which Folly finds;---and that good men ſigh in ſecret penury and diſappointment, while the wicked baſk in the Sunſhine of Proſperity.

This ſhort ſketch of human purſuits is ſo true to the nature of things, and warranted by ſuch high authority, that I cannot but look upon ſuch a diſpoſition of worldly affairs as, in ſome degree, if not entirely, requiſite to that comprehenſive whole of which our miſeries are a neceſſary, and, perhaps, a beautiful part.---If this be the caſe, and I really think it is, why are Kings the ſubject of ſuch ſevere and continual reprehenſion,

for

for ſuffering Courts to be filled with any who are not among the beſt of mankind.---Such attacks upon the Thrones where Monarchs ſit, and the Palaces where Monarchs dwell, are daily made, not only by the ſnarling, the envious, and the diſappointed, but by men of Science, Study, and Wiſdom.---The Poet, when an angry muſe inſpires him, finds no ſubject ſo ſuited to his purpoſe.---The Moraliſt, alſo, when he turns himſelf to the dark ſide of the world, never fails, by ſober argument, as well as metaphorical deſcription, to warn his readers againſt the vicious and fatal enticements of a Court: every ſmile that is ſeen there muſt be ſuſpected, and every friendly word that is uttered beneath a royal roof is deſcribed to

be

be the veil of an unfriendly purpoſe; nor is there a flower of courtly growth which is not declared to contain poiſon in its bloſſom, or conceal an aſp beneath its foliage. --- The Divine, alſo, when he enforces the duties of Chriſtian Life, and unfolds to his audience the obſtacles to their attainment, will tell them that the Air is tainted which Monarchs breathe*.

How-

* The celebrated Mr. Whitefield, in one of his political ſermons, after a very long and eloquent eulogium of our moſt gracious King, entered into a general and moſt ſevere deſcription of the perſons who compoſed his court, which he concluded with declaring,—that, at the laſt great day, when his pious and moſt excellent *Majeſty George the Third* would aſcend into Glory, and change a temporal for an eternal Crown,—his Courtiers would ſink down into the Gulph of Hell and be damned for

However theſe matters may be enlarged and aggravated by the imagination of ſome, and the diſappointment of others, Princes themſelves muſt own that the general ideas of mankind concerning the attendants on a throne are founded on the actual ſtate of things; and it is, I am ſure, one of the ſharpeſt thorns in

for ever.—What a ſad and melancholy contraſt! continued the preacher; but, added he, how great muſt be the Virtue of that prince whom ſuch powerful and ſurrounding Vice cannot contaminate, and how hardened and deviliſh muſt that Vice be, which cannot be conquered, or even ſoftened, by the continual preſence of ſo much Virtue.——This was a bold Flattery, but of that kind which ſhuts up every avenue that leads to the object of its deſtination.——*Biſhop Hurd*, in his excellent ſermon on the Faſt Day, paid his friends a ſimilar compliment, but in terms more poliſhed, more courtly, and, of courſe, leſs offenſive.

in the crown of a good King, that he muſt be ſenſible of the evil without being able to apply an adequate remedy.—He is like other men, but to his preeminence he owes, that his wiſhes are more often obſtructed, and his purpoſes leſs frequently gratified, than theirs.

The Philoſopher in his cloſet may form an imaginary ſyſtem to give a perfection to Courts which is not any-where to be found, and at once to baniſh Corruption, Intrigue, and Diſſimulation, with all the train of courtly Vices, from the dwellings of Princes.—He may talk of royal Authority, and royal Example, and the happy effects of their united Efforts: but Authority which goes beyond a

certain

certain line, is conſidered as Tyranny; and Example is ſo ſilent an argument in favour of Virtue, that, among men brought up, as it were, in corruption, its influence can ſcarce be expected to extend beyond the preſence of him who diſplays it.

In the various profeſſions by which men ſuſtain themſelves and provide for their families, they muſt make uſe of ſuch aſſiſtants and employ, ſuch workmen and ſervants, as can anſwer their particular wants, and execute their particular orders: however pious the maſter may be, he will find it very contrary to his intereſt to diſcharge an active and ingenious artiſt from his ſervice, tho' his manners may be tinctured with Irreligion and

Profaneneſs. The captain of a ſhip does not examine the morals of his pilot; if he is well ſkilled in directing the veſſel, and attends to his charge with diligence, it is thought ſufficient: nor is a ſcrutiny made into any part of his conduct which does not relate to his profeſſional duty. Indeed, if mankind were to act otherwiſe, at leaſt in the preſent ſtate of the world, the greater part of human affairs muſt inevitably ſtand ſtill—If I am under the neceſſity of having certain aſſiſtance, I muſt apply to ſuch as can render it to me;—in ſuch a caſe, the delicacy of Virtue would be the extreme of Folly.

Wherefore then is the man, who preſides over the Machine of Government,

ment, ſo ſeverely attacked for the choice of his ſervants, or the diſpoſal of his Honours.---If he provides men equal to their reſpective ſituations, who can lay, with reaſon, any miſconduct to his charge?---An able man, in the critical turns of public affairs, muſt be preferred to a good man of inferior talents.---If Ability and Integrity could be united in every department of Government, it would be the greateſt of bleſſings to a King and his Kingdom; but, in the preſent age, and, I believe, in every age, to effect ſuch a purpoſe would be attended with unſurmountable difficulties: nor is there to be found, in any page of the ample volume of Hiſtory, one example of a Court without corruption, or a Monarch

unaſſailed by Adulation. Nothing can be more evident than that he who is qualified for a particular duty or employment, tho' his private character may be very imperfect, muſt be preferred to the beſt man in the world who does not poſſeſs the neceſſary qualifications:---nay, the very men who do not heſitate to call a King unjuſt, and even wicked, for purſuing this conduct, would equally accuſe him of folly, ignorance, and ſtupidity, to ſay no worſe, if he proſecuted any other*.

Of

* There appears to be no little art and much good ſenſe in ſome of theſe obſervations.—Mankind muſt act in this manner, and the moſt ſcrupulous, as well as enthuſiaſtic, cannot be blind to the folly of a contrary proceeding.—Lady H— — —n would not, I believe, ſuffer an unſkilful Coachman to drive her

Of all the ſciences that encourage the purſuit and enquiries of mankind, that of Politics is the moſt difficult to comprehend; nevertheleſs, every-one thinks himſelf equal to the attain-

her carriage, tho' he might be the beſt Chriſtian in the world, and, what is oftentimes of ſtill greater importance, the beſt Pſalm-ſinger at the Tabernacle.

The late Earl of H— —, who was as ſubmiſſive a Courtier as ever bent before a Throne, being rallied by ſome of his Whig friends for frequenting an inn at Oxford which was ſupported by the oppoſite party, replied, without heſitation, that what he eat or drank would not affect his political principles, which were unchangeable; and that, whenever he found *Tory Mutton* better than *Whig* Mutton, he ſhould never fail to regale himſelf with the former.

It is well known that the patriotic ſociety of *Antigallicans* was framed upon the principle of diſcouraging French Importations of every kind; nevertheleſs, the neceſſary prohibition of *Claret* at their convivial meetings would

tainment of it.—If you aſk the generality of men concerning works of art, taſte, or ſcientific labour, you will find numbers of them who modeſtly retreat from giving their opinions, as not being ſufficiently informed to return a ſatisfactory anſwer; while every individual, from the Cobler in his ſtall to the Chancellor upon the bench, thinks himſelf qualified to make his obſervations upon the affairs of Government, and to applaud or condemn, as ſhall ſuit his good pleaſure.

have put a ſpeedy concluſion to it, if the expedient of introducing *French Wine*, and hanging *Port Tickets* upon the bottles, had not been timely ſuggeſted.——It is well known, alſo, that *Boodle's* Club, which was formed upon the virtuous principles of not admitting any play above a ſmall ſtipulated ſum and in a ſeparate room, was very ſoon obliged to relax its laws, and not long afterwards to render them nugatory by connivance, in order to preſerve the Exiſtence of the Aſſociation.

They who cenſure the ſchemes and conduct of Princes would do well to conſider alſo the ſchemes and conduct of private men.—Perſons wholly unworthy of public favour are frequently the objects of it. Offices of truſt are often beſtowed by the public on men whoſe private character does not juſtify the ſmalleſt ſhare of their confidence.—A court, being the ſource of preferment, honours, &c. &c. muſt be the ſcene of artifice, intrigue, and every baſe action which is engendered by competition; and, being always the ſame, muſt exhibit a continual ſcene of the ſame events. But courts are not ſingle in this deſcription:--- every other place, where objects worthy of contention are held forth, becomes

the theatre of the ſame deſigns and artifices.---The difference conſiſts in this,---that the one are only temporary, and the other perpetual.

The utmoſt a Prince can do is, to promote wiſe Laws,---to watch over a judicious execution of them,---and to hold forth a good example to all his ſubjects.---It is not in his power to make them what he pleaſes; but it depends upon him to employ them in that manner wherein they may be of the greateſt utility.

——After all,—this is an ill-natured, unpitying world, that will not give to the moſt evident Virtues their due merit;---it cannot, therefore, be expected, that actions, which muſt

muſt look for their apology in the neceſſity of human affairs, will meet with an indulgent obſervation.---The beſt of Kings will ſometimes find himſelf obliged to beſtow favours on the undeſerving, to give folly the reward of wiſdom, and to ſuffer the Ribbon and the Title to mark the weakeſt of men.---In the courſe of human affairs theſe things cannot be otherwiſe.---It was not deſigned that bread ſhould be always given to men of underſtanding; but that time and chance, the flux and reflux of human concerns, ſhould, in a great degree, regulate the circumſtances and events of life.---Kings cannot oppoſe the general ſyſtem of things:---in ſpite of all their pomp and power, they muſt

muſt ſhare the lot of their fellow-mortals*.

E—

* I did not expect that the character of this Lord would have ſuggeſted ſuch a length of Apology for that State-Neceſſity which ſometimes compels Kings, not only contrary to their wiſhes,---but, in the opinion of lookers-on, to common ſenſe.

This Nobleman never poſſeſſed the reputation of great mental talents:—others of a very different nature, if Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams*' word may be taken, were the cauſe of his Elevation.—Whatever they might be, they enabled him to bear away a very rich Ducheſs from all the Competitors for her favour; which alliance procured him the honours of a Red Ribbon, and finally raiſed him to the dignity of an Engliſh Peer.

What immediate neceſſities, or urgent wants of the State, could occaſion his Creation, I cannot tell, nor did I ever hear them ſuggeſted.—The Ducheſs of M— — —, whom he married, was a great favourite of *George* the *Second*; and ſhe might, perhaps, claim the com-

E— of B— — —,

COURAGE ill-employed is worſe than Cowardice---The latter certainly ariſes from an unmanly attention to ſelf-preſervation: nevertheleſs a man of a timid diſpoſition may have amiable qualities, and be uſeful in that circle which a fearful temper may have drawn around him;---while he who goes in ſearch of danger with no other view but

completion of a promiſe made in the laſt reign.—However, if, after all this long preamble, there had been no worſe Example of his preſent M— — —'s grace and favour, it would have been very happy for the nation. The giving weak men Honours is of no immediate bad or dangerous conſequences; but the giving weak men Power may be attended with the worſt.

but to give proofs of his ſpirit, acts upon the weakeſt principles, makes moderate men afraid of his ſociety, and can win applauſe only from women and children.—This kind of Bravo throws away a virtue upon trifles, which might be honourable to himſelf, and uſeful to his Country; and frequently runs a great hazard of loſing his life, or being maimed and helpleſs through the courſe of it, from the ſilly impulſe of diſplaying what he thinks a magnanimous contempt of danger*.

This

* There is ſomething very ſingular in the method which Lord B— — — has choſen to manifeſt his Courage.—It conſiſted in continually going to his country-villa, which is ſituated near the center of *Hounſlow Heath*, after the play in London, and unattended; declaring, at the ſame time, *that he would never*

This Lord is little known to me; indeed, from what I can learn, he is little known to any-body.---With high rank, large fortune, and great pro-

never ſuffer himſelf to be robbed.—This magnanimous reſolution he preſerved, and has ſaved *Jack Ketch* the trouble of hanging two or three neceſſitous Gentlemen, by the execution of his own Piſtols.

This circumſtance has not been thought to reflect any honour on the Character or Life of the noble Lord, even by thoſe who are the moſt jealous of their courage, and who examine leaſt into the nature and proper objects of it:—but to perſons of a calm and conſiderate diſpoſition, it has the appearance of an inſenſibility which deeply blackens the character that poſſeſſes it.

This going unattended at midnight, ſeveral miles from London, on a road the moſt frequented by highway-robbers, being contrary to decent appearances, and not compatible with the common ideas of ſafety, muſt be conſidered as done with a view to tempt

provincial influence, he ſeldom attends his parliamentary duty, is not diſtinguiſhed by any generous diſtribution of his affluence, and thinks it a ſad drudgery to return the common complimentary attentions of his country neighbours.

I can eaſily conceive that a love of eaſe or tranquillity may lead a Nobleman from the buſtle of public buſineſs or public pleaſure;---and I can

an attack; and by the public manner of making his declarations of reſiſtance, he ſeems to have wiſhed for an opportunity of proving the ſincerity of them: and, as that could not well happen without a propoſed reſolution to ſhoot the robber, it may be very fairly concluded, that he was extremely wanton in the buſineſs of taking away the Life of a Fellow-Creature.

can behold him, as it were, enjoying himſelf in his retirement with equal dignity, utility, and ſatisfaction --- but I do not, readily, comprehend the character of that man of rank, who, without a diſpoſition to literary purſuits, or thoſe amuſements which make rural or retired life faſcinating, and without that ſuperiority of mind which enables ſome men to ſoar above this world's competitions,--- ſecludes himſelf from the intimacy, and, almoſt, from the ſociety of his equals; and never appears to be happy or at eaſe, but when he preſides at the daily meſs of his provincial Regiment, in whoſe private concerns, diſputes, and quarrels, he is reported to find an intereſt, and, as

may

may be expected, not unfrequently a disgrace*.

L— H— — —,

SUCH is the weakness of mankind, and so apt are they to be led away by the badges of rank and station, that the most ignorant, and even the

* Whatever may be the singularities of this Nobleman's Character, justice must allow him to be a careful, attentive, intelligent Militia Officer; and, I believe, that the battalion he commands is not excelled by any in the King's service.—How the little, silly disputes in which he may have been engaged with his officers, &c. should have reached the person who is supposed to observe upon them, I cannot tell;—but certain it is, that they are written in the chronicles of

the moſt vicious of men, if adorned with titles of high diſtinction, will find a ready reſpect from the greater part of them;---indeed, there are very few who are found to poſſeſs a ſuperiority to this unmanly prejudice.

This Nobleman, whoſe fortune is ſmall,---whoſe political conſequence is nothing,---whoſe ſmall ſtock of talents is rendered leſs by intemperance, and whoſe perſonal qualifications are unpleaſing, has his followers who think themſelves honoured by his

of the *City of Glouceſter*; in many a chapter of which his Lordſhip does not appear with that dignity and good ſenſe which his ſtation requires.

his acquaintance.---There are thoſe who look upon him as a perſon to be flattered;---and amidſt a croud of oppoſing circumſtances, his title procured him a golden wife, who could not be preſerved, by the entreaties of thoſe who loved her beſt, from acquiring the ſad experience that honours may be bought too dear; nor from giving another proof to the world, that a Title, without one pleaſing circumſtance or accompliſhment to recommend it, will oftentimes acquire advantages for which Wiſdom and Virtue are ſeen to ſtruggle in vain.

L— O— —.

THE reſpect due to any man whoſe integrity and great talents have rendered important ſervices to his country, ſanctifies, in ſome degree, the degenerate branches of his family from that oblivion which they merit.

How many old manſions have been preſerved from decay and propped into ſtrength for the ſake of thoſe who inhabited them, of whoſe excellence many a pleaſing motive to remembrance would be loſt, if the walls which they built, or the places where they dwelt, were beheld no more.

There is ſomething not only pleaſing, but laudable, in ſuch an enthuſiaſm; and that veneration (I ſpeak not of idle ſuperſtition) for the works of an honourable anceſtor, which would urge his deſcendant to ſubmit to inconvenience rather than deſtroy them, is ever accompanied with great and noble qualities.—It is upon a ſimilar principle that I give my ſupport and protection to this Nobleman: he has, individually, a very ſmall claim to it, but the great and revered character of the Father will, I truſt, juſtify my friendly diſpoſitions to the ſon; and as the nation thought it right to extend the well-earned reward they beſtowed upon him to a ſecond generation, I

may

may, ſurely, make ſuch an example the rule of my favour*.

E— of S— —.

THAT independence, which the large fortunes generally attendant upon the Peerage procure to thoſe who poſſeſs its privileges and honours, does not exempt them from the duties of their ſtation, which are many, and of the higheſt importance. No man, whatever his fortune or ſituation may be, is ſuperior to the

* The penſion voted by parliament to the Speaker O— — was extended to the life of his ſon, the ſubject of the foregoing remarks.

obligations of a Citizen;--a character which comprehends all ranks and deſcriptions of men.

That preſervation of good order, which muſt ariſe from a judicious execution of the laws, deſcribes the duty of a magiſtrate; and an attention to form or improve ſchemes that may promote convenience and advantage more or leſs extenſive, preſcribes a duty to thoſe who prefer the exertion of ſtudy and reflection to the hurry of public life.—Theſe involve a great number of inferior but neceſſary obligations, which thoſe independent men, who do not tread in the ſplendid career of Government, are bound by every law of Reaſon and Juſtice to fulfil;—

and

and the man who recedes from them, or refuſes to take a ſhare of them, forfeits the name of a good citizen, and deſerves the reproaches of his country*.

* There is nothing which produces ſo much aſtoniſhment in foreigners of diſtinction who viſit this kingdom, as the conduct of our moſt ſenſible Nobility and Gentry during their provincial reſidence.—Nor is it, by any means, an eaſy matter to convince any of them who have not been an eye-witneſs of it, —that a Nobleman who, during the winter, is watching over the great intereſts of his country in the ſenate, and ſupporting them by his eloquence, — when at his *chateau*, changes the ſcene, attends to the duties of a private Magiſtrate, watches over the intereſts of the province where he lives, nor thinks the due execution of the laws, the regulation of roads, navigations, and even the cultivation of his farms, beneath his attention.— It is impoſſible to conceive what grimaces I have ſeen foreigners make, and into what con-

This Nobleman is a fair example of attention to the true dignity of his character, which will give a brighter luſtre to his name than it would receive

contortions they have thrown themſelves, when I have been labouring to impreſs upon them the poſſibility of ſuch a deſcription.

I remember to have been preſent in a large aſſembly at *Paris*, where an Engliſh gentleman endeavoured to convince the company that the private life of the beſt of our Nobility and Gentry was thus employed; and, as an example of it, he aſſured them that the *Earl* of *Harcourt*, when Ambaſſador from the Court of *Great-Britain* to that of *France*, not only ſent weekly orders to his Steward in *Oxfordſhire* relative to the regulation of ſome part of his eſtate, which he cultivated himſelf, but that on his arrival at his country reſidence, after he had quitted his diplomatic character, he was ſo impatient to ſee the progreſs of ſome of his Improvements, that, it being night, he viſited ſeveral of them by the light of lanthorns and torches.——Here the whole

ceive from the moſt willing favour of royalty. --- Diſdaining the light, unmanly, but faſhionable purſuits of the age, he early entered upon the career of politics; --- ſtudied, as it were, profeſſionally, the duties of a Stateſman, and has executed, with the moſt unremitted vigilance, the im-

whole company gave an inſtant exclamation of impoſſibility, which continued to be echoed round the room with repeated vociferations, till the *Comte de L— —*, a diſtant relation of the *Harcourt* family, and who had paſſed ſome time in England, and been at the very ſpot deſcribed, declared, from what he himſelf had ſeen, that he moſt firmly believed the account they had juſt heard.—This gave an immediate check to the zeal of incredulity, and the Engliſh Gentleman was, at once, reſcued from the unpleaſant and embarraſſing ſituation of having related a fact, of which his whole audience had not failed, moſt loudly, to expreſs their diſbelief.

important truſt which has been repoſed in him.

As a public Speaker, he is clear, able, and deciſive; in his official character, informed, ſteady, and vigilant; in his private one, decent, domeſtic, and ſtudious.---Ill health alone will prevent this Nobleman from being a very able Stateſman.---I reſt much upon his counſels; and I doubt not but his name will, one day, be enrolled among thoſe who have a claim to the gratitude of their Country*.

Fo-

* That infirm ſtate of health, which is mentioned with a tender and friendly apprehenſion of its conſequences, continued to encreaſe till it finally ended in his death.

There was ſomething manly in Lord S——'s character, tho' he was not pleaſing in

Foreign travel is generally conſidered as neceſſary to compleat their education whoſe rank and fortune call them to move in the higher orders of life;—but to form the character and manners of any one who is deſtined to the great line of Politics, it is thought by many to be almoſt the one thing needful.—Indeed,

in his manners; and his great aſſiduity in the buſineſs of his office deſerves that applauſe which is here beſtowed upon it.——He was the *Eleve* of the late Lord *Egmont* and Mr. *George Grenville*, and, upon the whole, is ſaid to have given ſatisfaction in the great poſt he occupied.—However, the favour and influence he poſſeſſed at Court, with the blue Ribbon that he wore only for a few months, were chiefly, if not altogether, owing to his ready concurrence with the wiſhes of the Q—, in counſelling his maſter to pay the debts of her brother in *Germany*, and undertaking to manage the tranſaction.—This complaiſance

Indeed, Sir *Robert Walpole*, whom every one, I believe, will allow to have been a tolerable judge of the matter, was of the contrary opinion; and this Nobleman, who never ſaw any country but his own, is ſo ſtrong an exception to the general rule, as to ſtrike very deeply at the propriety of it†.

ſance to her M———, in a matter which lay ſo near her heart, and which the K—— himſelf could not have accompliſhed without the concurring advice of ſome or other of his miniſters, gave a greater importance to his political character, and a more firm baſis to his power, than all his talents, aſſiduities, and ſteady adherence to Government, or even his courageous oppoſition to Lord *Chatham*, in the H—— of L——, for which renowned exertion of his talents and confidence he was moſt loudly applauded by all the friends of the Court.

† It was, without doubt, a very conſiderable diſadvantage to this noble Lord, and, if the

E— of C— — — —.

TO finiſh the career of life in inſignificance is very diſgraceful to any man who has appeared upon the public theatre of it. This was the lot of the late E— of C— — — —; and to begin his courſe

the above account of him be true, a great misfortune to his Country, that he had not received ſome tincture of a foreign education, as his ignorance of the French Language, which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary in communications with foreign Miniſters, rendered him, for a conſiderable time, incapable of accepting the high office in which he died.——The famous Mr. *Sollicitor Webb*, formerly of the Treaſury, and employed by Government againſt Mr. *Wilkes* in the affair of general warrants, is well known to have been ſo very conſcientious as to have charged a client no more

courſe in profeſſing himſelf the Hero of Debauchery and Proſtitution, is the glory of the young Nobleman who has ſucceeded to his honours*.

In

more than five hundred pounds for learning a language, without which he could not, as he declared, be properly qualified to conduct his cauſe.—Lord S— — was obliged to undergo the ſame labour, — and was rather better rewarded for his trouble.—However, tho' the laugh was greatly againſt him at the time, it has ended, upon the whole, without begetting for him either ſhame or reproach.

* The late Earl of C— — — —, having married the natural daughter of Sir *Robert Walpole* when that Miniſter was in the zenith of his power, derived no ſmall degree of conſequence from ſuch an alliance; and was, on that account, courted, flattered, and even admired.—He, at that time, was appointed to ſeveral places of honour and profit,—was inſtalled a Knight of the Bath, on the revival of that order,—and, at this period of his proſperity, was conſidered as a very uſeful Speaker in the Houſe of Lords.—However,

the

In an age of folly like this, the follies of youth will command a pardon when they proceed from a character which promiſes ſhortly to obſcure them by virtues. But to purſue ſuch a conduct as to become a bye-

the few good parts of his character, being contraſted by great extravagance, and numberleſs weakneſſes, were ſoon obſcured; and, when the Miniſter retreated from power, the ſhort æra of his importance expired.——A conſiderable penſion from the late King enabled him to ſupport the external appearance of his rank, but the cloſing years of his life were paſſed in all the inſignificance of an old Courtier, who, however neglected, ſtill preſſes forwards to obtain a moment's notice in the circle,—and of an old rake, whoſe deſires have ſurvived the power of gratification.—Except the tranſitory period of reputation, which, ſhort as it was, the preſent Lord will not, I fear, attain,—there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that he will become a very faithful copy of his almoſt forgotten anceſtor.

bye-word for certain vices,---to be the burthen of every dirty ſong, the theme of every ſcandalous chronicle, and the boaſt of every abandoned brothel, is a public diſavowal of that honeſt ſhame without which there can be no Virtue,---and a declared inſenſibility to the good opinion of mankind, without which there is no Honour.

The cheek which has loſt the ſuffuſions of Virtue, is prepared to receive the unfriendly glow of wicked reſolutions; and, when the temple of Honour is once defiled, temptation will eaſily undermine the fabric, and the firſt ſtorm of paſſion lay it in the duſt.---When ſhame has loſt its bluſh, the barriers of Virtue are broken down,

down, and the avenues of the heart are open to the intruſion of every Vice, and the impulſe of every deſire.

What confidence can a friend, a dependent, or his country, have in a man who has loſt the ſenſe of moral rectitude, and has no bounds for his ſenſual indulgence but thoſe which are preſcribed by the terrors of the Law, or the more yielding pandects of modern honour?---Nay, what confidence can he have in himſelf?--- The life of ſuch a man promiſes no great ſervices to ſociety,---and, when the anxious hurry of Paſſion and Youth is paſt, will afford him but a ſmall ſhare of comfort, either in reflection or enjoyment.

E— of D— —.

I Had a very great and reſpectful regard for this Lord's Father.---He was an able, conſtitutional, and faithful Senator, whoſe opinions were fraught with ſolidity, and never failed to have their due effect on thoſe to whom they were delivered. He was---what I wiſh to ſee every man of rank and fortune in the Kingdom,---a man of buſineſs.---I greatly regretted his loſs, and moſt ſincerely wiſh that I could ſo far indulge my inclinations as to beſtow on the ſon the eſteem and reſpect which I felt for his father when alive, and ſtill attend upon the remembrance

brance of him;---but his Folly will not ſuffer me *.

The

* I am rather ſurprized to ſee ſuch partial expreſſions of regard for the late Lord S——, who was a very active, intelligent, and even violent partizan againſt the meaſures of Government, till he obtained the high office which ſeduced him from his political connections, and metamorphoſed him into a ſupporter of miniſterial meaſures.

Before this period he was an uſeful, diligent, and zealous Member of Parliament; but no ſooner was he appointed Chancellor of the *Dutchy of Lancaſter*, than he began to act the part of a great man,—no longer attended to the general buſineſs of the Houſe of Commons, but reſerved himſelf for the more weighty and important deliberations.

He was a man of very arbitrary principles, as appears by the new regulations he made, and the obſolete, oppreſſive uſages he revived in his own court.—Perhaps his private emoluments might be encreaſed by them:—but, be that as it may, the bold, illegal proceedings which he inſtigated and ſupported at *Preſton*,

The preſent Lord of this title is a weak, idle, diſſipated young man, of little or no expectation.——Indeed, the firſt ſtep he made towards public notice, by a new-invented, uſeleſs, unmeaning, irrational, and moſt expenſive entertainment, marked the preſent weakneſs of the Boy, and loudly declared what he threatened to become in the future part of his life.

in *Lancaſhire*, to ſecure the election of his brother-in-law, who was afterwards tried for Bribery in the courſe of that buſineſs, found guilty, and fined a thouſand pounds, ſufficiently prove that he was not a friend to the conſtitution of his Country.——If my recollection does not fail me, he alſo gave another proof of his hoſtility to the *freedom* of *Election*, by declaring, in Parliament, that, if *Colonel Luttrell* had only *ſix* votes, he ought to take his ſeat in preference to *Mr. Wilkes*.—Upon reflection, I no longer wonder why Lord S—— was ſo great a favourite at Court.

His near Relation, Counſellor, and Friend, General B— —, inſtead of encouraging ſuch a wanton, idle, and unwarrantable profuſion of money, ſhould have ſtood between the young man and his Folly.---It was his duty to have lectured him with ſeverity upon his indiſpoſitions to good ſenſe and prudential œconomy; and, if ſuch a friendly reprehenſion failed of having its due effect, he ſhould not have heſitated a moment in acquainting his grandfather of the full extent of his ſilly, extravagant deſigns, inſtead of being manager, actor, and Poet-Laureat upon the motley occaſion *.

* It is well known that the preparations for this unmeaning ceremonial aſtoniſhed even the moſt extravagant.—However, the extent

As he appears to have undertaken the guidance of the puppet, he ſhould have directed its attention to objects of Reaſon, Utility, and Character, which would have reflected equal honour on the diſciple and his maſter.---I wonder the General's vanity, which is ſupreme, did not ſuggeſt a more reſpectable career for his noble pupil. It ſeems, however, to

extent of the propoſed plan of operations was kept a profound ſecret from the old Earl of D——, who, having been informed that ſomething of a *Fête* was to grace his grandſon's nuptials, greatly approved of it, and declared to every body that he ſhould give Lord S—— a couple of hundred pounds to defray the expences.—Poor old Man!—if he had known how many thouſands were unprofitably laviſhed away on the occaſion,—he would, in all probability, have new-modelled his will, and not have left the key of his coffers to ſuch a promiſing prodigal.

to have taken another turn, and not only to have made him as much pleaſed with the gilded bauble, as the baby for whoſe pride it was ſhaped into ſuch an oſtentatious form,---but to have elated him with the hopes of no ſmall applauſe from compoſing ballads, and inventing pantomimes for the feſtival:---nay, he appears to have been ſo much alarmed, leſt his own fame and his nephew's folly ſhould not outlive the public curioſity, that he employed his genius in working up the whole ſcene into a farce for the exhibition of a London theatre, during the ſucceeding winter*.

* Tho' General B—— might have been principal manager and maſter of the ceremonies

Great talents cannot be extracted from weak minds;---but ſome aſſiſtance may be given to imbecility itſelf. To improve the human faculties and character, requires no ſmall ſkill and atten-

monies at this gay ſolemnity,—it is doing him injuſtice to ſuppoſe that he was the firſt promoter of it.—If I am not very much miſinformed, he really was not, and the hiſtory of this notorious example of modern diſſipation is as follows:——It is, I believe, univerſally known among the polite circles, that the preſent Lady D——, then Lady E—H———, had given an abſolute refuſal to propoſals of marriage from her preſent Lord, on the hopes of winning the heart of his Grace of D———; but no ſooner were they baffled by attentions to the houſe of S——, than ſhe brought about a renewal of thoſe addreſſes ſhe had rejected, and yielded to them.—However, to compenſate, in ſome degree, for the diſappointment of not being a Ducheſs, ſhe was reſolved to ſignaliſe her nuptials with a ſcene of pleaſure and entertainment yet un-

attention; and in exalting weakneſs into ſtrength, the labour is greatly augmented:——but *facilis deſcenſus Averni*;---to promote and confirm a dif-

unknown in theſe Kingdoms; and to have it conducted with that elegance, as well as attended with that expence, which ſhould leave at a diſtance the ſober operations of the Houſe of *Devonſhire*, and place her without a rival at the head of the Ton.—Her lover, eager to flatter ſuch a laudable ambition, with the aſſiſtance of his friends, contrived the *Fête Champêtre*, which, ſome few years ago, not only awakened but embarraſſed the curioſity of the whole Nation.—The Ducheſs of H———— was much blamed for not exerting her authority to prevent ſuch an enormous expence; but her Grace found an excuſe in that maternal vanity which, as it is generally ſuppoſed to be mingled with affection, ſoftens the language of cenſure.—A little *female* oſtentation alſo checked the General's prudence on the occaſion—*it was that of his muſe*; for the darling pleaſure of figuring as a man of taſte and literary character ſuperſeded every other conſideration.

diſpoſition to luxury, diſſipation, and ruin, requires little more than a brutal inſtinct, a ſubmiſſive temper, a coquettiſh Wife, and a falſe Friend.

B— — of C— — —.

IT is related of that great, wiſe, and proſperous Princeſs, Queen Elizabeth, that, on ſome particular occaſion, when a Biſhop refuſed obedience to the royal command, ſhe declared, if his obſtinacy ſhould continue another day, ſhe would moſt aſſuredly *unfrock* him.

How far the power of the crown may exert itſelf in degrading an epiſcopal character, I cannot tell; and

and I am equally ignorant what obſtacles the Eccleſiaſtical or Canon Laws would throw in the way of an attempt to pluck a mitre from the head of a prelate that diſgraced it: ---but the condition of good behaviour, the *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, ſeems to be as neceſſary to reſtrain the Eccleſiaſtical as the Civil Officer; and when a prelate acts in ſuch a manner as to acquire the odium of his Dioceſe, and is ſo inattentive to his private character as to ſin againſt the primary charities of life, I think there ought to be an acknowledged, indubitable, and ready power in the head of the church to ſtrip him of his dignity *.

* I am not ſufficiently informed to give any ſatisfaction on a ſubject which I believe

is

L— C———.

THERE is nothing which throws ſo great a ſhade over the human character, as the little tendency in mankind to pity and compaſſion. — This aſſertion may be conſi-

is perplexed with great doubt and intricacy: —but I very well remember, that *Doctor Pearce*, the late *Biſhop* of *Rocheſter*, finding ſelf, from his great age, to be incapable of performing his epiſcopal functions, entreated his Majeſty's permiſſion to reſign a charge, the duties whereof he could no longer fulfil, and received a gracious intimation that his pious wiſhes ſhould be ſhortly gratified. ---However, in the mean time, certain difficulties were ſtarted by thoſe (Biſhops, I ſuppoſe, who were afraid of the precedent) whom the King conſulted upon the buſineſs, which, after much deliberation, determined him to wave accepting the reſignation of the venerable and conſcientious prelate.

conſidered as very paradoxical, when the characteriſtic of the preſent age is univerſally allowed to be *charity*. —Let us reflect a little upon the matter.

That very large ſums of money are expended in charitable contributions, cannot be denied; and the number of ſtately buildings erected for the relief of all the various calamities to which our miſerable nature is ſubject, aſtoniſh the beholder.—Nevertheleſs, without wiſhing to leſſen the good done by ſuch inſtitutions, I am obliged to obſerve, that the intereſt which real compaſſion has in the buſineſs, comparatively ſpeaking, is very ſmall. One ſilent tear, ſhed over the unfor-

fortunate, far exceeds, in goodneſs and tenderneſs of ſentiment, all thoſe oſtentatious acts of public charity which look for a recompence on the gilded tablet where they are to be recorded.

There cannot be a ſtronger proof that Benevolence is not conſidered as the real ſource of public contributions, than the manner wherein they are collected, by addreſſing the paſſions rather than the ſentiments of mankind, in order to promote them. For this purpoſe, the ſplendid feaſt and the long-drawn proceſſion are inſtituted: with the ſame view, the flattering catalogues of benefactors poſſeſs whole columns of the daily Gazettes, and are transferred

ferred from thence to appear, in golden characters, on the walls of the reſpective Inſtitutions to which they have contributed;---and to theſe circumſtances their ſucceſs is chiefly indebted, which, I believe, would fall very ſhort, if no other means were uſed but the gentle entreaty of private application.

The character of the Engliſh nation, beſides the more hardy virtues, is that of generoſity, benevolence, and goodneſs of heart: but, if the corruption of the age is ſo great as to deſtroy, or even diminiſh, theſe primitive qualities; if the man of real compaſſion, who goes in ſearch of miſery and diſtreſs with no other view but to diſtribute re-

lief

lief and happineſs, is ſo rarely to be found; ſome other mode of coming at the purſes of the rich and great muſt be purſued;---and it is well, if true pity cannot draw them forth, that any other paſſion may be made to anſwer the beneficial purpoſe. After all, the good done is equally the ſame; but the benefactor loſes the luſtre of his benevolence, when the feelings of the heart do not accompany the bounty of the hand.

I am well aware, that a ſuperficial obſerver of what paſſes in the world, would conſider any one, who ſhould deny to the charities of the age their apparent merit, as the moſt uncharitable Being in it; and would

would lift up an angry voice againſt the writer of theſe obſervations: but a little ſerious reflection upon the matter might, perhaps, lower his tone, and a little attention to the manner in which public charities are collected, &c. would ſoon convince him that Oſtentation is a principal promoter of them; and that, as I have before obſerved, one ſilent tear, ſhed over the unfortunate, is worth them all.

This Age is ſupereminently ſtiled a Charitable Age; but the generality of mankind, when they ſpeak of Charity, mean nothing more than the beſtowing alms; forgetting what the Apoſtle declares upon the ſubject, that a man may give all he

has to the poor, without being poſſeſſed of real benevolence.---Other and many very different circumſtances muſt be examined in order to determine whether this Age does in ſuch an high degree deſerve the name of Charitable.

For this purpoſe, we muſt conſider whether there is more virtue, and a greater exerciſe of the friendly affections at this day, than in any former period; and, conſequently, a leſſer diſplay of envious and malevolent paſſions. This is a matter which depends not upon me to decide; but, according to my own ſentiments and obſervation, the bitterneſs of competition never prevailed

vailed more univerſally than at this moment when I am lamenting it.

The ſubject of almoſt all private converſations ſprings from the defects, infirmities, and misfortunes, of others; and if any one ſhould be hardy enough to give the ſcandal of domeſtic ſocieties, or indeed any ſcandal at all, the aid of the preſs, and offer it to the world at large, with what eagerneſs is it bought, read, and repeated, while the eulogium of praiſe extends very ſeldom beyond thoſe whom it deſigns to honour!

Without entering, however, into a general diſcuſſion, ſo pregnant with unpleaſing reflections on our

unhappy ſpecies; I ſhall conſider, for a moment, the rigid ſeverity which is unworthily exerciſed towards thoſe young women, whom irreſiſtable temptation, impending danger, menacing misfortune, the wiles of the ſtronger ſex, and the artifices of their own, have forced or decoyed from the paths of virtue. In ſuch a melancholy ſituation the men conſider them as the eaſy claim of their luſts,---the women look upon them with a ſtern contempt, while their friends do not regard them as objects of compaſſion: nay, how often does it happen, that parents themſelves, who ſhould call the ſtray ſheep to the fold, win it back to virtue by kindneſs, and throw a protecting veil over

over its ſhame, ſo far forget the moſt powerful feelings of nature, as to bar the door againſt it!--Indeed, ſo hard-hearted are mankind againſt fallen woman, that many of thoſe who bountifully contribute to ſupport the Inſtitution for repentant proſtitutes, counteract its real and moſt charitable deſigns, by refuſing to admit the renovated objects of it to their ſervice and employment on their return to virtue.

That ſuch a conduct does not proceed from the nice alarms of virtue, or an intrinſic abhorrence of vice, is too evident, from the lives and characters of many among thoſe who are courted by, and take the lead in, the faſhionable world.

With what reaſon can any woman pretend to be ſhocked at female vice, or dare to turn her back upon the unchaſte, who thinks it a privilege to be admitted to the houſes and ſociety of certain Ladies of Rank and Faſhion, whoſe Gallantries, not to ſay Adulteries, are known to all the world, and are ſcarcely diſavowed by themſelves.

There is ſomething, ſurely, very capricious in the ſentiments of modern Honour and modern Charity, or it could never happen, that a woman, who, after ſhe has increaſed her obligations to purity of life by the vows of marriage, enters into the full career of gallantry, and hardly deigns to throw a veil over matri-

matrimonial infidelities, is viſited and received by the moſt virtuous of her own ſex without even the forms of reluctance; while an unfortunate, deluded female, who is reſtored to honour by the man who marries her, and whoſe ſubſequent conduct juſtifies his choice, will be regarded with coldneſs by her own ſex, and ſeldom live long enough to ſurvive the look of contempt, and the circulating whiſper of their malevolence, whoſe whole merit may, perhaps, conſiſt in having been able to conceal a crime which ſhe had too much virtue to diſown.——— This is the very general conduct of a *charitable* age; a conduct in direct oppoſition to the commands of the Divine Teacher, and final Re-

warder of Chriſtian Charity, who points his anger at the obſtinate tranſgreſſor, but offers favour, encouragement, and pardon, to the repentant ſinner.

Candour itſelf muſt allow that I have ſoftened, rather than aggravated, this imperfect ſketch of modern Benevolence; and have ſcarcely undrawn one fold of that curtain which conceals it.---If ſo, I may, without any juſt imputation of Uncharitableneſs on my part, pronounce the Age wherein we live, to be an Uncharitable Age; and that a ſtronger proof cannot be given in ſupport of ſuch a deſcription, than that the meek ſpirit of Forgiveneſs is ſo ſeldom exerciſed towards

wards female frailty, which, from a thouſand concurring and powerful reaſons, ſhould hold the firſt rank among the numerous objects of it.

Theſe reflections were ſuggeſted by the ſituation of the noble Lord whoſe name is now before me. His Lordſhip thought proper to raiſe to his own rank, a perſon who did not poſſeſs either the advantages of birth, fortune, or purity of reputation.---But be that as it may, Lord C——— ſeems to have known and reflected upon what he did: he was not ſeduced into his marriage by any arts or ſyſtem of intrigue---He married the object he loved; and this appears in the ſtrongeſt

ſtrongeſt light, by the declaration he made to his friends and guardians, who propoſed to avail themſelves of his minority to invalidate the marriage.---" You may, ſaid he to them, take what ſteps you think proper,---but I am the beſt judge of what is to procure my own happineſs; and if the marriage with my preſent wife ſhould be made null to-day, I will repeat my nuptials with her to-morrow."

Whatever may be the opinion of the world concerning the conduct of this nobleman, it has been fully juſtified in the domeſtic happineſs he has experienced, and the comfort in which he lives. Lady C— —— has brought him ſeveral fine

fine children, to whom ſhe is an excellent mother. This being the caſe, from whence can it ariſe, but from an envious, uncharitable ſpirit, that the families of diſtinction and faſhion in the county, where ſhe lives in ſplendor and hoſpitality, refrain from aſſociating with her; and that her table is ſeldom frequented but by thoſe who are allured by the plenty and elegance of it.

Perhaps this nobleman is content with a domeſtic life, and the pleaſures of his magnificent retirement, nor looks beyond them for his comforts and ſatisfactions; or he, ſurely, might contrive to gain the ſame popularity, enſure the ſame external

ternal reſpect, and command the ſame rank of ſociety for his wife, as the preſent Lady F— — acquired, who has certainly poſſeſſed a very powerful influence in the career of high life, though ſprung from an origin of the loweſt kind, taken from a Profeſſion of the greateſt Infamy, and without the ſhadow of thoſe good qualities which adorn the deſerted Lady C— —. — *.

E——

* The power Lady F— — aſſumed in the *Ton* is not yet forgotten:—it was conſidered as a privilege to be admitted to her balls and aſſemblies; and, to enſure a continuance of them, a moſt implicit obedience to this high and arbitrary Lady was eſſentially requiſite.—If ſhe had commanded the gouty to dance, or the blind to play at cards, they muſt have obeyed.—Nay, ſhe carried matters to ſuch a length, as to expect that every

E— of R— —.

NO greater reſpect can be ſhewn to the memory of our parents, than in becoming the friends of thoſe whom they favoured with their friendſhip: it is, as it were, continuing their life, when you continue their deſigns, and purſue the ſame

every body ſhould viſit her, without inſiſting on her returning the compliment; and the great world acquieſced in ſuch an impertinence from her, notwithſtanding her origin, &c. was perfectly well known, which the Ducheſſes of *Norfolk* and *Northumberland* would have ſollicited in vain. But this buſineſs has been over for ſome years; and, at preſent, ſhe ſeems to have no other amuſement but the Patroling the ſtreets of London in her coach, after it is dark; which ſingular exerciſe, I am told, is ſometimes prolonged till after midnight.

ſame conduct they would have done, if their lives had been prolonged. This is a kind of duty which we owe not only to thoſe who gave us birth, but to ourſelves, and the character they have left us to ſupport.

It muſt be a mortifying circumſtance to a man of the leaſt ſenſibility to find, on his ſucceſſion to the eſtate and honours of his father, that an immediate chaſm ſhould take place in the circumſtances of ſociety, friendſhip, and reſpect. Nevertheleſs, this muſt neceſſarily be the caſe, if the Heir of a worthy man deviates at once from the manner of life and plan of action which was purſued by his predeceſſor; although the change ſhould not be

be marked with any glaring impropriety.

To confirm and continue popularity already acquired by the virtues of thoſe who have gone before us, we muſt, for ſome time, continue that mode of proceeding which originally obtained it; and any changes that a difference of age, taſte, and even the faſhion of the times might require, ſhould be made inſenſibly, as it were, and by degrees; and not till we have won a confidence in their breaſts, whoſe good opinion is to make us reſpectable in the eyes of the world, and in our own.

When

When a parent is taken away,--- it is the duty of a ſon to ſhew ſuch reſpect to his memory as to adopt his preciſe ſituation; and not, while the ſable habit is on his back, to let the external appearances of things denote that the houſe has loſt its owner, or the ſervants their maſter. He ſhould meet friendſhip with the ſame welcome, make poverty ſmile with the ſame bounty, afford the ſame employment to the induſtrious, and give the ſame protection to merit, as they all received from him who is gone to his grave.—This is the way to continue the honours of a family, and to extend the line of hereditary virtue.

But

But this is not an age for ſuch conſiderations, and it is no common picture in the Gallery of the times---where the young heir turns his back upon every friend of his family, baniſhes hoſpitality from its antient ſeat, and turns that fidelity out of doors which had grown grey in guarding them.

I have every reaſon to reſpect this Nobleman:—he has been an active and faithful ſervant, and deſerves my grateful regard;—but nothing binds me ſo much to him as the circumſtance of his having been the ſervant and friend of my father.—This was a very powerful motive in my breaſt to meet him half way in his offers of ſervice, and greatly en-

creaſed the pleaſure of doing him good, and placing him in a ſituation that was pleaſant and made him happy.—He has been employed in Poſts of Honour and Importance, and given great ſatisfaction in them to me, and to his Country.---While he wiſhes to continue in Offices of State, his wiſhes ſhall be gratified; and when infirmity or fatigue may beckon him from the buſtle of a Court, every comfort that depends upon me ſhall accompany his retreat *.

E——

* The E— of R— — was a great favourite of his preſent M— — —'s father, and married a *greater favourite*, a Miſs Y——; who was, at that time, I believe, a very *troubleſome Maid* of *Honour* to the Princeſs of W——. Her R— — H— — was very ſenſible of the obligation ſhe was under to Lord R— —, and never forgot it,

E— of H———.

THE general bent of a man's character in private life is no bad criterion by which a right judgment may be formed of his talents for the duties of an higher, more difficult, and more important nature.

If a perſon of large property regulates it in ſuch a manner as to produce riches to himſelf, comfort to his people, and improvements for ſociety;---if he populates an uninhabited country, gives cultivation to the barren heath, builds towns for manufactures, and eſtabliſhes them in proſperity;---that man has afforded thoſe proofs of his abilities and

wiſdom which will more than juſtify the calling him from the ſuperintendence of his own private poſſeſſions to aſſiſt in the labours of Government, and the conduct of the State.

This Nobleman's eſtate in *Ireland* is, as I am very poſitively informed, a moſt pleaſing picture of proſperity, which is more indebted for its ſplendor to the owner's wiſdom than the induſtry of its inhabitants.--A nation, alſo, ſhould thrive under the care of ſuch a Miniſter:---indeed, to do him juſtice, his talents, as a Miniſter, have not been exceeded by thoſe which he has ſo eminently exerted as a private citizen *.

* Lord H— — — has poſſeſſed the reputation

E— of R— — —.

IT is a matter of ſuch univerſal agreement, that ſudden elevations to proſperity are more difficult to bear than the depreſſions of adverſity,—that to oppoſe the idea would be to combat the experience of all mankind:—nay, it would be

tation of great talents which his conduct as a Miniſter by no means juſtifies.—In the management of his eſtate in the *North* of *Ireland*, he has acted upon a very bold, ſpirited, and ſenſible plan of improvement, which has not only enriched himſelf, but given that country a noble proof of the advantages which would ariſe, not only to individuals, but the ſociety at large, from a due attention to the important article of cultivation.—But, after all,—he is better ſkilled, I believe, in managing an Eſtate, than directing a Kingdom.

going ſtill further;—it would be no leſs than pretending to a knowledge of man ſuperior to Him who made him.

The Sacred Writings, in almoſt every page, warn mankind againſt the inſolence of proſperity, and afford the moſt ſtriking pictures of men, who, having been raiſed from nothing to greatneſs, became inſenſible to every paſt office of friendſhip, and ſinned againſt that zeal or favour to which they owed their elevation*.——On the other hand, adverſity is deſcribed in the Holy Volume as the ſalutary chaſ-

* A French Author, of no ſmall reputation, has made the following remark:—— "*Si nous voulons conſerver nos amis, nous devons tous les jours prier Dieu de ne pas permettre qu'ils deviennent riches.*"

chaſtiſement of an affectionate parent who wiſhes to reclaim his child, and to call back the Prodigal to the Home of his Father.

Proſperity, frequently, inflates the mind, as particular diſeaſes enlarge the circumference of the body; a change which proceeds from ſome powerful relaxation, which is a ſymptom of danger and decay.—Mental imbecillity cauſes the one, and ſome kind of corporal weakneſs occaſions the other.—But ſo are we made, that to bear a ſudden elevation with temperance, requires an almoſt gigantic reſolution; and he muſt poſſeſs an Eagle's eye, who can look at the ſudden ſplendor of proſperity without blenching.

To outſtrip, at once, every competitor;---to ſoar above the malice of thoſe who hated us, and be ſhielded from the attacks of thoſe who perſecuted us;---to be at once raiſed to the means of cruſhing thoſe who had done us evil, and of rewarding thoſe who had done us good;---to be removed from the neceſſity of looking humble before the proud, and to be enabled to return the ſupercilious glance of that Pride which had diſdained us;---in ſhort, to find every wiſh of humble and anxious life at once realized into gratification,---theſe, ſurely, are circumſtances ſo flattering to the weakneſs of human nature, that it is almoſt impoſſible not to become giddy on a ſudden elevation to them.

On

On the contrary, Adverſity, however great its firſt ſhock may be, ſoon yields to time, and, on the recovery from it, we begin to ſee every-thing in its true light; the falſe glare is at once diſſipated,---the true are, immediately, diſtinguiſhed from the falſe friends;---we are no longer dupes to the fallacy of our own heart, and the film is ſoon removed which prevented us from ſeeing and knowing ourſelves.---Reflection, vigilance, and foreſight, now ſucceed to inattention, negligence, and careleſſneſs.---We reſt upon nothing that will not ſupport us; and, finding that the beſt of this world's dependences are but weak and uncertain, we ſhall naturally look for permanent ſupport in the hopes of a better.

To this point adverſity is made to conduct us, and they who patiently attend to its guidance, will ſoon be perſuaded that it is only a bleſſing in diſguiſe; that it is the gentle correction of a fond father, who wiſhed to work their good;---and, looking back with gratitude, mingled with diſdain, to the heights from whence they fell, will exclaim with the exiled Stateſman of *Greece*, that *they ſhould have been ruined,---if they had not been undone.*

I have ſome doubts whether the northern Lord, the circumſtances of whoſe life hinted theſe reflections to me, bears his Proſperity with moderation.---If ſuch a curioſity could be gratified, I ſhould very much like to have

have a peep into the heart of a man whoſe elevation in life has been, like Lord R———'s, beyond the idleſt wiſhes of his youthful hours.—When he was a Clerk in a Merchant's Accompting-houſe, he little thought that every oppoſing circumſtance between him and a Peerage would ſo ſoon yield to make a Lord of him; and when he became a Lord, whatever ideas of profit and loſs he might have gained during his acquaintance with commerce, he did not expect, probably, that a lively, rich, young Engliſh Heireſs would be ſo eaſily won by him *.

He

* Miſs W——, afterwards Lady R———, on being told by her brother, in the courſe of converſation, that, if he ſhould die without children, ſhe would be a *great fortune*,—"For God's

He has ſtill proceeded on the road of dignity;---a repreſentative Peerage and a Green Ribbon have attended upon him,---and, I am diſpoſed to think, other expectations are buſy in his mind.---I never paſs by H— —d Houſe, where he now reſides, without forming, in my own fancy, the ſtate of his feelings when the accompting-houſe ſcene obtrudes itſelf upon his memory; or when he finds himſelf, by chance, in the ſame aſſembly with ſome of his former city aſſociates, whom his pride may have induced to

God's ſake, replied ſhe, marry, get heirs, and live and be happy; for your eſtate would only make me a meal for ſome *hungry Scotch Lord*, who would give me a Title and diſappointment for life."— She was, certainly, a very quick-ſighted woman, but did not live many years after her prophecy was compleated.

to neglect, and whose forms, figures, and names he has studied to forget †.

D— of B— —.

THERE is no political evil against which a young man should guard himself with such a cautious attention as the being engaged in, or placed at the head of, a party;

† I am much surprised that the Person who made these observations should be so ignorant of the transactions and particular circumstances of any noble Lord's family, &c. who frequents the Court,—*modern domestic* history being his favourite study;—but it surprises me still more when I find him dubious concerning this truth,—That a *Scotchman* never forgets his *country*, or the *meanest of his countrymen*.

party;---as he becomes thereby, with the ſhadow of power and importance, the tool of baſe deſigns, and an engine, in the hands of artful men, to ſanctify their ſelfiſh and wicked purpoſes.---Being thus diſgraced in the outſet of life, he finds it a matter of no ſmall difficulty to obtain the confidence and good opinion of mankind.——The ſituation, however, of taking the lead, as it appears to be, in a matter which is thought to be important, and awakens the public attention, muſt be very alluring to inexperienced youth; and, tho' I may be concerned when I ſee any young man of high rank and great expectations thus led away, I cannot expreſs any great degree of ſurpriſe whenever it happens.

Vanity

Vanity is a prevailing paſſion with all mankind, and, when rightly directed, is, perhaps, little inferior to any of the beſt motives to human actions.---In the early part of life, when reaſon is ſcarce mature, and judgment by no means ripened, it is the moſt eaſily inflamed;---and, as Vice and Folly will employ arts and offer allurements which Virtue and Wiſdom diſdain, the chance is ſo much in favour of the worſer influence, that it is almoſt weakneſs to expreſs any degree of wonder at the few examples we find where the natural vanity of youth enliſts on the better ſide.

This noble Duke flattered the world with expectations of much patriot

triot Virtue, and an unremitted zeal againſt the undue influence of Miniſters.---He ſeems, indeed, to have pledged himſelf to the public, to oppoſe it, with continued attention, in that part of the Kingdom whence he derives his Titles, and where his extenſive poſſeſſions give him no inconſiderable power:---but the menace of oppoſition being followed by no long continuance of zeal or activity, it is evident that he acted neither from his own ſpirit nor ſuggeſtions, but was the tool of a weak party, who were ſoon loſt in their own inſignificance;---while the honour he acquired aroſe from a temporary applauſe which he has not juſtified, and in a fulſome dedication, prefixed to a trifling pamphlet written by a

diſ-

diſſatisfied Lord of his own country *.

* I am by no means ſurpriſed at the ſeverity which is couched beneath theſe obſervations.—I believe it not only alarmed, but enraged the Court, that a *Scotch* Nobleman ſhould dare to oppoſe its influence.—The D— of B— — was at the head of thoſe patriotic Peers of *Scotland*, who nobly, but in vain, oppoſed the preſumption of an Engliſh Miniſter in daring to dictate the repreſentation of the *Scottiſh* Peerage in the Parliament of England.——The oppoſition was manly, ſpirited, and, I believe, of a very ſerious nature, in the opinion of an Adminiſtration who had every reaſon to expect a perfect acquieſcence from that quarter of the Kingdom; and if it has not been continued with the ſame reſolution, the relaxation of the meaſure is not owing to the lukewarmneſs or indiſpoſition of this independent Duke. The pamphlet and its dedication, which is rather weakly alluded to, and contained obſervations on the Peerage of *Scotland*, was written by Lord E— — —k ; a Nobleman, who, according to Sir *John Dalrymple*'s teſtimony, is a treaſure of knowledge and underſtanding.

If that great man and able Minister, his father-in-law, Mr. C—— T——, had lived, he would have directed the young man's attention to the best objects, and have conducted him in the career of celebrity and honour †.

B— — of D— —.

I Have often, and in these pages, expressed my regret, and even abhorrence of the general motives which govern the distribution of great ecclesiastical preferments :--- nay,

† We can, very frequently, point out a better road to others than we take ourselves: and Mr. C— T— — was very capable of it.

nay, I have frequently turned my thoughts to apply ſome ſort of remedy to this diſgraceful evil;---but every idea I have given upon the ſubject, and every propoſal I have made to check the manœuvres of Government in matters of Religion, have been ſilenced and oppoſed by the mortifying plea of State-Neceſſity,---which makes every-thing, even concerns of a ſpiritual nature, ſubſervient to the buſineſs of eaſing the weight, and facilitating the movements, of Government.

If the wickedneſs of mankind obliges virtuous Miniſters to adopt meaſures which they deteſt and diſcourage, but vainly endeavour to defeat, the evil muſt not be imputed to

them; and a good King can only lament ſuch a fatal degeneracy, and diſplay his own upright conduct to oppoſe its courſe.---But in the worſt of times, Religion ſhould be treated with reverence by the Miniſters of Kingdoms, and its holy offices be preſerved from the defilement of being made ſubſervient to temporal purpoſes †.

This

† There is no ſurer mark of an age bordering on the extremes of depravity, than when Religion and its offices are not treated with common decency;—nor is there a more certain criterion of a Government being dependent on corruption, than when eccleſiaſtical emoluments are made bribes to ſupport it. —To draw a compariſon between the paſt and the preſent times, would be foreign to my immediate purpoſe; but this, I believe, will be univerſally acknowledged, that, tho' the vices of paſt times might be the ſame as the

This Right Reverend Divine might be a moſt fit and proper perſon to be elevated to that high rank in the prelacy which he now holds;---but whatever his piety, learning, and exemplary virtue may be, they had but a ſmall intereſt in promoting him to his preſent Dignity.——I bluſh to write it!——but it was to the number of preferments *which he vacated*, that his Lordſhip is indebted for the B— — — of D— —‡.

E——

the preſent, the conduct of thoſe who lived in them was very different,—a reſpect for public order, private reputation, and good manners, were ſtill neceſſary:—alas! it ſeems to be reſerved for this age, —— *that Shame ſhould loſe its Bluſh!* ——

‡ By his tranſlation to D— —, the See of L— — and C— — — —, a canonry of Saint *Paul*'s, and the valuable living of R—, in

E— F— —.

A VERY great and ſingular domeſtic calamity opened to this Nobleman a ſucceſſion to the honours and fortune of his family; ---and to a man of the leaſt ſenſibility, ſuch an affecting circumſtance would

Herefordſhire, ſunk into the gift of the Miniſter:—the firſt of which he naturally kept open for Doctor N—, till he ſhould become of canonical puberty; and the laſt, one of the moſt pleaſing and eligible private preferments in the Kingdom, and which the late incumbent quitted with extreme regret, tho' he had the See of Durham in exchange, has been preſented to the Rev. Mr M— — —, as a token of gratitude to that gentleman's brother, Sir W— — — M— — —, who, about that time, had reſcued his Lordſhip from the rude and dangerous hands of an enraged populace.

would have produced a determined reſolution to wipe off any ſtain upon his title, by a life of ſtrict decorum, humility, and virtue.

To attach ſolid reſpect and a certain ſtability of reputation to a name, muſt be the work of very conſummate excellence; but, perhaps, his deſerts cannot be leſs, and the taſk will be more arduous, who wipes off Stigma and Infamy from the title he bears by the luſtre of his own merit. He, ſurely, muſt be the happieſt and moſt honourable of men, who can reflect, that the diſgrace which has accompanied his name, from the enormity of an unworthy anceſtor, is loſt in the contemplation of his own virtues.

But, alas! what are called the favours of Fortune are, oftentimes, no more than ſmiling deluſions; and to attain honours is, as frequently, little more than to become an object of thoſe temptations which lead us to diſgrace them.

When Lord F—— was a private man, and poſſeſſed of a very moderate fortune, he was conſidered as a pattern of domeſtic comfort and happineſs. He had married a Lady of a condition very inferior to his own, with whoſe charms and affection he was more than contented; and to whom he made the return of a conſtancy almoſt proverbial among thoſe who knew him. ---But no ſooner did he become poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed of his hereditary titles and poſſeſſions, than his diſpoſitions, though he was by no means a young man, took a new turn.---The calm happineſs and ſimple honour of private life were deſerted; conjugal fidelity was not only wounded, but groſsly violated by him:---in ſhort, he ſunk at once into the moſt laſcivious life, and will moſt probably die a martyr to diſeaſes acquired by debauchery and intemperance *.

E——

* Theſe obſervations muſt have been written during the life of the late Lord of this title, and where prophetic of his end. It is moſt certainly true, that, after he roſe to public honours, he ſunk into private vices; and from a plain, decent character, grew into a profeſſed debauchee.——A ridiculous pretence to ſecrecy in a celebrated Proprietor

E— of B— — — —.

THE office of an Ambaſſador is an excellent ſchool to form the future Stateſman. The opportunities ſuch a Miniſter poſſeſſes of acquiring a knowledge of foreign Courts; the inſight he may obtain into

tor of Hot Baths, relative to this worthy Peer, juſt occurs to me. This ſon of *Galen*, among many other inſtances of cures performed by his medicated vapours, which he related to a gentleman whoſe curioſity led him to viſit this *Betheſda*, named ſeveral examples of great ſucceſs in the laſt ſtages of the venereal diſeaſe: among the reſt, he particularly mentioned, that a noble Lord had received a perfect cure, after he had been conſidered as incurable by the faculty. He was bound in honour, he ſaid, not to reveal his name; but ſtrongly hinted that one of the family had ſuffered by the hand of a common Executioner.

into the conſtitution and policy of foreign nations; the facility with which he may examine the conduct and obſerve the artifices of politics; the means he poſſeſſes of diving into the intrigues of States, and the readineſs with which he may inſtruct himſelf in every branch of political erudition; ſhould naturally form the Diplomatic Body into an excellent and well-prepared Nurſery, from whence well-accompliſhed perſons might be readily tranſplanted into every office of the State.—— But ſo it is, that few of them return ſufficiently qualified and inſtructed to juſtify their being promoted to any domeſtic office of truſt and importance †.

† It does not ſeem to be the *fort* of the B—— Government to ſend proper men to repreſent

This Nobleman was employed in a very reſpectable and confidential embaſſy

repreſent it in foreign courts. The office of Ambaſſador is conſidered in our politics as a place of profit, and therefore generally given to thoſe who can make the greateſt intereſt to obtain it.—Hence it is that *France*, who acts upon different and wiſer principles, poſſeſſes ſuch a decided ſuperiority over us in their *diplomatic characters*. If a compariſon were to be made between the men employed by the two nations in that and ſimilar capacities, beginning with the *Conſuls* at *Oſtend*, and ending with the moſt reſpectable courts in *Europe*, the pre-eminence in favour of *France*, Sir *Joſeph Yorke* excepted, would be evident to all, and force conviction upon the moſt ſelf-intereſted partiality. Indeed, the B—— Government ſeems ſo ſenſible of the incapacity of their foreign Miniſters, that, when they return home, ſome penſion, houſhold place, or titulary addition is given to them, as a reward for their trouble, and they are heard of no more.—It is true that Lord R—— is an exception;

embaſſy to the Court of a great Empire, whoſe riſing influence in the Scale of Politics is making ſuch rapid ſtrides as to attract the attentive obſervation of every kingdom in the ſame quarter of the globe.--- However, he has not aimed, ſince his return, at any important poſt in the State; nor, indeed, has he ever been

exception; but becauſe he had been employed in the *Southern* courts, he was appointed Secretary of State in the *Northern* department, where the knowledge and experience, whatever it might be, that he had gained in his foreign capacity, would not be of the leaſt uſe to him as a domeſtic ſervant of the ſtate. Indeed, this happy arrangement was made, as moſt of our national buſineſs is done, to ſerve a turn.—Alas! it is this buſineſs of ſerving turns, which will, in the end, deſtroy the moſt glorious political Fabric that human wiſdom has ever conſtructed.

been conſidered as a perſon qualified for ſuch a ſituation ‡.

L——

‡ However, as the phraſe runs, for want of a better, he was appointed Lord *Lieutenant* of *Ireland*, and with the *eclat* of naming his own Secretary; a privilege much abler men have been refuſed, and which he owes to the difficulty of finding a Peer of the realm to accept the employment. The cords of miniſterial bondage might alſo be relaxed in his favour, from the hopes that his relations, whoſe intereſt is great, and whoſe oppoſition to government has been formidable, might be ſoftened, at leaſt, if not entirely ſeduced, by the influence of the new Viceroy.

Lord B——— is an ambitious and a proud man, without any particular talents. When he ſought the embaſſy to *Ruſſia*, domeſtic diſcontent was a principal ingredient in his application; and, when he returned from thence, he was not without his political hopes and wiſhes: but, ſomehow or other, he had taken a moſt violent averſion to the E— of B—; a circumſtance which was not likely to forward his deſigns in the road of political

L— A— —.

THE ways which lead to celebrity and renown are as various as thoſe who purſue them. Some are known for their excellence in virtue, and others for their preeminence in vice.---Many are ſignalized for their talents, but more for their folly.---Wit ſeldom fails of acquiring reputation, and dulneſs

political advancement.—Nay, he carried his diſguſt to that Nobleman ſo far, as to refuſe a Green Ribbon that was offered to him, becauſe he thought the accepting of a *Scotch Order* would create a ſuſpicion that he was devoted to his influence;—an idea which created his utmoſt abhorrence. A Ribbon of another and more honourable colour, is, I believe, his preſent object; and will, I doubt not, be his future reward.

neſs is known to have conferred immortality.---Victory will conſign her heroes to eternal remembrance, and cowardice will embalm the diſhonour of her votaries.---Fame ſeems to be as capricious as Fortune; and will ſometimes order it, that men, whoſe heavy characters have a natural tendency to ſink into oblivion, ſhould owe the repetition of their names, in the mouths of mankind, to the kindneſs of their wives.

A good wife will do little more for her huſband than make him happy; a pretty wife may give a man no ſmall degree of reputation, while her beauty laſts; but a coquettiſh wife, if ſhe carries on her buſineſs with ſpirit, will ſecure his name

name a place in the chronicle of the times.

This man is of ſuch a frame, diſpoſition, and character, that, if he had truſted to himſelf, he would never have been known beyond the circle of thoſe whom the neceſſary affairs and concerns of life muſt collect about him. As the poſſeſſor of a large property, as a Peer of the Realm, &c. &c. &c. he has hardly exiſted in the knowledge of mankind:—he is only known as the huſband of Lady A—— *.

* As a Peer, he is certainly known to the preſent, and will be tranſmitted to future times, as his name is frequently recorded among thoſe who have entered their bold and ſpirited proteſts againſt the meaſures of modern Adminiſtrations.

It is a very unpleaſing reflection

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E— of O— —.

HOWEVER ſerious my ideas may be of filial duty, and however criminal I may think it is to ſin againſt that reſpect, tenderneſs, and regard, which a parent has an undoubted right to claim from a child; in the checquered courſe of human

human affairs, there may ariſe circumſtances which would be even thought to juſtify the wiſh that the hereditary poſſeſſions of our family were under our own direction, whatever may be the event which muſt happen to produce its gratification.

An extravagant, capricious, and tyrannical parent, may deſerve ſuch wiſhes to attend him.---A prudent anxiety to preſerve a tottering eſtate, a natural reſentment againſt ſtrange and unkind treatment from thoſe whoſe duty it is to afford kindneſs and protection, and an honeſt love of freedom, will force a deſire from the beſt minds, that the obſtacles to their happineſs and ho-

nour were removed, whatever they might be.

L— O— —

IS among the number of thoſe, who may be juſtified in wiſhing that the perſon who keeps him from the faireſt part of his patrimony, and in a comparative ſtate of penury, had been forced by the hand of Fate to reſign it to him for ever. The perſon that poſſeſſes it, lives in a foreign country, and diſſipates its produce without honour or reputation; while the magnificent Seat of the Family, built by the pride of a Great Miniſter, is falling into ruins; and even

even the ſuperb Collection of Paintings, which adorn its ſplendid apartments, is threatened to be diſmembered by the diſtreſſes of the preſent owner,---from whom ſhe boaſts of withholding the leaſt aſſiſtance from a fortune, in a great meaſure, ſuperfluous to herſelf, and which muſt one day be his own---The crying claims of ſuch a near relation, and the falling honour of her family, have not the leaſt effect upon this ſtrange woman. Such an unnatural and malicious neglect will, ſurely, juſtify this injured Nobleman in the wiſh that ſhe was no more; a wiſh in which he will be accompanied by that of his country *.

* The internal ſplendor of a nation ariſes

But ſuch a latitude of filial diſguſt, tho', in ſome rare and particular caſes,

from the taſte and magnificence, as well as the induſtry and talents, of its inhabitants: it conſiſts not only of its own productions, but in thoſe which its riches command from the diſtant parts of the globe.—The amazing influx into theſe kingdoms of every thing curious in art, or rare in nature, has greatly helped to give us a decided ſuperiority over the other nations of the world. The wealth of this kingdom, directed by the generoſity, taſte, and munificence of its people, have called the Genius, the Artiſt, and the Philoſopher, from countries the moſt remote, to employ, encourage, and reward them.—But if this tide ſhould turn, if the cabinets of our impoveriſhed Men of Taſte ſhould no longer find a transfer in our own country, but to obey the calls of foreign purchaſers, it would be a fatal omen, among many others, of our declining glory.—The celebrated and princely Cabinet of *Houghton* has already ſhared this fate, and is gone to adorn the Palaces of a riſing Empire. This is not only

caſes, it may be admitted, is not to be conſidered without great abhorrence.

only a national loſs, but a national diſgrace; and it would have been well worthy the attention of Parliament, who, not many years ago, voted a large ſum for the purchaſe of Antiquities dug from the Bowels of *Etruria*, to have preſerved the Paintings of *Houghton* from the diſhonour of a Foreign Sale.—Nay, it ſurpriſes me much, that the ——, who has been continually employing his *Italian* Miniſters in the buſineſs of collecting materials to enrich the ——'s Palace, did not contrive, by ſome means or other, to prevent the wound which has been given to the ſplendor of his country.

The Dowager Lady O—— is in poſſeſſion of a Life-Intereſt in a very large eſtate in *Devonſhire*, &c. &c. which the preſent Lord will inherit at her death;—but, while ſhe lives, her Ladyſhip ſeems determined that he ſhall not derive the leaſt advantage from it:—nay, ſhe carries her enmity ſo far, as to give her directions from *Italy*, to have the influence of the eſtate exerted againſt his

rence.—Among the vicious refinements of the preſent age, there is nothing which merits a more ſincere deteſtation, than the avowed impatience which ſo many young men diſcover for the death of their parents, and by the abandoned mode of declaring it in making open wagers determinable on the event;—a natural prelude to the very great indecency which ſo commonly accompanies the loſs of a beſt, and, perhaps, only friend *.

A young

parliamentary wiſhes; and has actually occaſioned an oppoſition to Candidates propoſed by him for a certain Borough in the Weſt of England, which is commanded by the landed property whereof ſhe is a tenant for life.

* There is no ſpecies of betting more common among young men of faſhion than that which is made upon the lives of perſons from

A young man who, before a commerce with the world has inſenſibly corrupted his heart, can have been able, by any means, to extinguiſh the firſt ſentiments and affections of nature, is well prepared to be as great a villain as temptation and opportunity can make him.

E—

from whom they have expectations, or may inherit reverſions, &c. —whether they are fathers, mothers, uncles, brothers, &c. or in a more diſtant line of relation.—The manner of proceeding is to lay upon the life of one's own relation, by which means, in the language of the gaming-houſes, there is a certainty of winning:—but if the father, &c. of the perſon, with whom I have made the wager, dies before mine, I win the bet; and if his ſhould be the ſurvivor, it it true that I ſhall loſe my bet, but then I come into the poſſeſſion of my eſtate.——Theſe are very ſhameful calculations,—but they are alſo very common ones.

E— of P— —.

THO' duty to parents is a Virtue of the firſt magnitude, and, in ſhort, the fore-runner of every other; it may, notwithſtanding, be extended too far.---Goodneſs itſelf may be exceſſive, and we are told by the wiſeſt of men, that it is by no means impoſſible to be *righteous over much.*

The care and anxiety which haunts a parent's breaſt during the uncertain progreſs of a child's education, ſhould be returned by a ready and ſubmiſſive obedience through the courſe of it: but when the tender age of youth is paſt, and the period

period of manhood is attained, Blind Submiſſion is no longer to be an expected duty;---Reaſon and Reflection are then ſuppoſed to guide the offspring as well as his ſire, and a more manly connection takes place between them---affectionate offices, a watchful attention, and a ſincere reſpect on the part of the Son; ſage counſels and ready aſſiſtance on the ſide of the Parent:---the latter loſes the power of command, and the former is no longer bound to an implicit obedience.

The Sacred Precept of *Honour thy Father and thy Mother*, as delivered by Divine Authority, was addreſſed to thoſe who had attained a completion of reaſon and manhood, and implies

implies no other ſubmiſſion to the will of a parent but ſuch as is authorized by the mature reflection of his offspring. Paternal power, and filial ſubmiſſion under this command, become, at a certain period, a bond of friendſhip, but of the firſt and nobleſt kind; enlivened and invigorated by the inſtinctive love of what has ſprung from us, and an high ſenſe of obligation for that anxious and preſerving care which we owe to the Authors of our beings. --- Theſe ſtrong and primitive obligations of nature, therefore, are deſigned to mellow, as it were, into a kind but corrected Affection on one ſide, and Honour, Reſpect, and Gratitude, on the other.---This is the juſt, regular, and natural connection between parents

rents and children, when the latter are advanced to that time of life which gives maturity to judgment, and they, in their turn, may expect the parental title.

An imbecillity of mind, or ſome particular circumſtance of dependence, can alone bring a man to practiſe a childiſh obedience to any one; and it ſhews a proud, tyrannical, or inſidious character in a parent, who wiſhes, by the mode of education he purſues, or the menace of diſinheritance, to keep his children or relations in a ſtate of diſgraceful ſubmiſſion.---The power of intereſt may be ſo ſtrong as to chain down even the noble ſpirit to the painful taſk of owning an authority it deſpiſes;---but

no ſooner is the bondage unlooſed, than he riſes at once into that liberal, generous, and animated manner of thinking and acting, which diſplays his real character to the world.

But to enſure a length of undeviating ſubmiſſion, and to impregnate the mind with ſteady diſpoſitions to obedience, the artful parent, whoſe intereſted views might receive a ſhock in the early emancipation of her child, takes the ſurer way of private education,---wherein the inſtructed tutor makes filial obedience the firſt of Virtues, the theme of every hour, the point to which every precept tends, the ſource of every reward, and the guide to every Honour. —Such an education, aſſiſted by parental

rental arts, will continue the childhood of the home-fed boy to an advanced period of life-

I would, moſt willingly, forgive Lady P— —'s management of her ſon, if ſhe did but exerciſe her authority in making him act like a man.---Her aſſuming a power over his purſe, to ſupply her loſſes at play, might be forgiven, if, in other reſpects, ſhe directed his attention to objects, in ſome degree, worthy the rank he holds in the world.——It is a great misfortune to ſome men to have loſt a father at an early period, when, tho' they may, ſometimes, be conſidered as plagues,---in general they are real bleſſings *.

* Lady P— — is ſaid to be very much infatuated

E— of W— —.

THERE is no individual who ſuffers more diſappointments than are experienced by the world at large:

infatuated with play, and that ſhe has been reduced to the greateſt difficulties in order to pay debts contracted in that miſerable buſineſs. That her ſon ſhould afford his aſſiſtance on theſe occaſions is very natural; and that he is ready to do it, I have not the leaſt doubt, and from the reaſons already hinted.—Nevertheleſs, I am firmly of opinion, that the young Peer has received more advantages from the care of his mother, however deſigning it is repreſented to have been, than he would have experienced from his father, who was an unpopular, whimſical, weak, and wicked character. The picture Lord M— — drew of the late Lord P— — in the Houſe of Lords, in an appeal brought by him to their juriſdiction, and which forced him to retire covered with confuſion, muſt be in the remembrance of many, and forms a part of the traditionary hiſtory of bad men.

large: public judgments are as often without foundation as private ones; and mankind, in their corporate ſtate, ſeem to be governed by the ſame caprices, deceived by the ſame appearances, and liable to the ſame errors, as the ſimpleſt poor creature that helps to compoſe it.

A very great and ſingular attention was paid to the education of this Nobleman by his late father, who, fearful of the corruptions which diſgrace our great ſeminaries of learning, conſigned him to the care of the firſt hiſtorian of this age, to complete his moral as well as political character.---From Scotland he returned ſo well informed, and with ſuch an amiable manlineſs about him,

that the moſt flattering prognoſtications were made of his future eminence.—He ſoon afterwards entered upon his travels, which did not, in any great degree, either improve or corrupt him; and he has ſince remained a quiet, inoffenſive, domeſtic character, little known but by perſons of Taſte and *Virtù*.

This Lord, without the predominant Vices of the age, and with a great eſtate, is repreſented to be in the ſame danger of diſarrangement as thoſe who are led away by them.—— *Virtù* and Taſte, alone, will find a way ſometimes to get, very quickly, to the far end of a large fortune.

E— of W———.

I Never fail to expreſs my ſatisfaction, when I obſerve any member of the Nobility, whoſe rank and fortune would enable him to indulge in eaſe and indolence, impelled by a vigorous and active diſpoſition, and ſeem to be deſirous of giving his name ſome degree of reputation in the opinion of mankind.——When ſuch a diſpoſition is the reſult of prudence and reflection, there are the faireſt hopes of its producing ſervice and utility to ſociety:---but even when it takes a whimſical or groteſque turn, expectation may ſtill look forwards to good; as time and experience will ſoon give the active

ſpirit its proper tone, and direct it to proper objects.

It ſhould be conſidered as an indiſpenſable duty in thoſe who have the care of rich and noble youth, to inſtil into their tender minds theſe truths:---that they are born for ſomething more and better than to build houſes, plant gardens, buy pictures, loll in chariots, attend public amuſements, and give a thoughtleſs vote in the Senate;---that their wealth and independence do not exempt them from any of thoſe general duties which all men owe to their country;---that there is ſomething alſo due to the more confined circle of ſociety, and much, very much

much, to their families and to themſelves.

It is not ſufficient that a Peer of the realm ſhould leave his eſtate unimpaired to his Poſterity; that he ſhould be unſtained by the vices of the age, or bluſh to commit a flagrant act of injuſtice.—Theſe are negative duties, which a man of common prudence and good-nature may perform, as it were, mechanically, and almoſt without the exertion of an intellectual faculty.---Such a life of uniform, innocent tranquillity, does not include in it the character of the Patriot, the Senator, the Parent, or the Friend.---Such a life, indeed, is very ſuperior to that

of vice, but is very inferior alſo to that of virtue.

That lukewarm medium of acting and thinking, which neither ſinks into the one, nor ſoars to the other, though it does no actual harm, produces little real good; and the man who purſues it paſſes through life without approbation, and ſinks into the grave unlamented and unknown.——Negative virtue is a kind of negative vice; and this intermediate character, though it will never be haunted by the cenſure which attends the bad, will alſo never be charmed with that applauſe that cheers the good.

The greater part of mankind gain the bread they eat by the labour of their hands, and the ſweat of their brows; nor is the number ſmall of thoſe, who, by a continual exertion of their intellectual talents, obtain the food that nouriſhes, and the raiment that cloaths them:--- nor are they who are born to wealth and independence, ſent into the world for no other purpoſe but to eat, drink, ſleep, and continue their ſpecies;---like the Courtiers of *Antinous*, *fruges conſumere nati*;—but to take an active part in that ſociety to which they belong, and to perform the obligations attached to their ſtation, not from the deſire of gain, but from a ſenſe of duty.

It is the firſt and moſt honourable privilege of ſuperior life, to engage in the concerns of it, free from the narrow and corrupting ſuggeſtions of intereſt. To act from the liberal impulſe of the mind, inſtead of the rigorous dictates of neceſſity; to poſſeſs a leiſure for thought, a freedom of deſign, and a ſcope of action, unſhackled by want, unembittered by doubt, or unawed by power, are privileges of wealth and independence ſuperior to every means of ſenſual and luxurious enjoyment which they are able to afford.---Theſe are the ſentiments which ſhould be fixed deep and unmoveable in the tender minds of thoſe whoſe lot is caſt among the higher orders of men.

The

The education of modern times is an education of accompliſhments, and not of knowledge—of the body, and not of the mind.---Its great object is to form the Man of Faſhion and the Courtier, inſtead of the great and good character. —— Thus the Dancing-Maſter precedes the Hiſtorian; the Profeſſor of Sciences yields to the Performer of a Muſical Inſtrument; the Teacher of Legiſlation gives way to a Babbler of Foreign Tongues; and Religion, to every thing.

To ſing, play, and dance well, according to the ſentiment of the great poet of life and manners, where Virtue is, may be moſt virtuous.---When external accompliſh-

ments

ments are only conſidered as the decorations of great and ſuperior qualities,---when they ſerve as exterior graces to interior merit, they give a compleat finiſhing to the human character, and make a man every thing that he can or ought to be:---but, after all, they are only the ſecondary attainments, the mere ornaments of the building, which adminiſter neither ſolidity nor ſtrength; and he, who gives his ſole or immediate attention to their cultivation, will be liable to the ſame imputation of folly and weakneſs, as the architect, who, in erecting an edifice, turns his thoughts to the richneſs of his friezes and the ornaments of his columns, and is totally inattentive to the ſolidity of the foundation

tion which is to ſupport the fabric *.

E— of C— and O———.

WHAT's in a name?—ſays the love-ſtricken Maiden in the

* I have read theſe obſervations with pleaſure; but I never heard of any particular diſpoſition to an active life in the noble Lord whoſe character occaſioned them, but what appeared in a well-known, ſudden, and whimſical voyage he made to *America*.—He went, I think, to *Portſmouth*, or ſome other ſea-port, to take leave of a relation who commanded a ſhip under ſailing orders for that quarter of the globe; and finding him on the eve of departure, a ſudden whim diſpoſed his Lordſhip, without further preparation, to accompany him.—On his return, I remember, he had a long audience of his ———, and, ſince that time, has been as little thought of as any perſon of his rank.

the play, who is enamoured of the enemy of her family; and the ſame ſentence ought to be affectingly pronounced, when we conſider what an empty thing titulary diſtinction is, when unaccompanied with one amiable qualification or honourable diſpoſition.

The luſtre of theſe titles would have been continued, if either of the Brothers of this Nobleman had lived †: but theſe amiable and promiſing young men were unfortunately

† Lord D———n, a young man of moſt amiable manners and promiſing talents, who died in the life-time of his father, as it was ſaid, of a broken heart;—and the late E— of C— and O———, of whoſe ſolid Underſtanding and Erudition the world had formed no ſmall expectations—He enjoyed the Peerage but a very ſhort time.

tunately ſnatched away, leaving the honours of the family to reſt upon a man who will give them no addition either of rank or reputation.

The name of B— ſtands very high in the opinion of mankind, and poſſeſſes a moſt reſpectable place among the great and learned men, who, by their talents and labours, have helped to enlighten the world.---To another of the ſame family, but of an higher title, we owe the machine which bears his name; and, in return for its Exiſtence, will give him Immortality:---an Invention which conducts us at once to the ſkies; unfolds the Secrets of the Planetary Syſtem, and makes

us

us acquainted with the various worlds, which, with our own, help to form the grand Scheme of the Univerſe.—To an Inheritor of his Honours and Fortune, the preſent age is not entirely without obligation for ſeveral works of taſte and diligence ‡.

By

‡ The Father of the preſent Lord appeared with ſome degree of reputation in the literary world; and, perhaps, was as proud of the title acquired by his ſtudies, as of that which accompanied his birth.—The circumſtance which induced him, not only moſt aſſiduouſly to cultivate the *Belles Lettres*, but to add to them, is very ſingular, and as follows:

His Father, for what reaſon I cannot tell, had conceived ſuch an ill opinion of his underſtanding and diſpoſitions, as to leave a very large and valuable Library to *Chriſt-Church College, Oxford*; aſſigning in his will, that the motive to ſuch a bequeſt was the

total

By whom or by what the preſent interregnum of all utility in this family

total incapacity in his ſon to make a proper uſe of it.—However, whether the old Lord had miſtaken the diſpoſition and talents of the young Lord, or that the latter was awakened from any natural indolence or heavineſs of character by ſuch a public and authentic declaration of his weakneſs,—he ſeemed to have been determined to prove the falſehood and injuſtice of that ſuſpicion which had ſeparated ſuch a valuable property as a Library, collected by his anceſtors, from the family.—The deſign he very fully effected by a diligent, and, I may add, laborious attention, to ſhine as a writer; and, from whatever cauſe ſuch a diſpoſition might ariſe, it ſoon became habitual, and was at laſt the leading feature of his character. He, moſt certainly, was not a man of genius, but a formal, laborious, and affected Pedant, proud of the name of an author, and ſwelled with any adulations from the Writing Tribe.---His works, laboured imitations of the antients, and expreſſions of a deep tenderneſs which he did

mily will be ſucceeded, I have not the gift of foreboding.---Various are the changes of human affairs;---Pigmies ſwell into Giants, and Giants dwindle into Pigmies *.

After

did not poſſeſs, are every where to be found.—A fondneſs to apply the Claſſics, &c. &c. to any and every circumſtance, whether a nail had pricked the hoof of his horſe, or Death had deprived him of a favourite dog, or a favourite child, was among his particularities.—Though his writings are not of the firſt claſs, they have given ample proof to the world, that the father had miſconceived the character of his ſon, and did him a real injuſtice by leaving his Library to ſleep on the duſty ſhelves of a college.

* There is a ſtory told of one of the family, I ſhould ſuſpect it to be of the preſent Lord, who, being under the correction of his Schoolmaſter, received the following reproachful accompaniment of the rod:—"*One of your Anceſtors invented an Orrery, and another of them gave to the world a tranſ-*

lation

After all, there is ſomething very reſolute in this Lord's politics! †

L—

lation of Pliny,---but you, I fear, will never invent any thing but miſchief, nor tranſlate any thing but an idle Boy into a fooliſh Man."

† The part this Nobleman has taken againſt the meaſures of Government has been, I believe, without interruption.—I do not pretend to know on what principles he acts at preſent; but his reſentment was very loud at being refuſed the office of *Lord High Treaſurer* of *Ireland*, which had been uſed to accompany one of his titles: and I am rather diſpoſed to believe that this diſappointment, fomented by ſome of his friends who were in the oppoſition, determined him to ſet his face ſo ſteadily againſt the Court. —His relation, Lord S——, did all he could for him in this buſineſs, and endeavoured to ſoften his diſpleaſure by the offer of a penſion, which he refuſed with diſdain.

L— F— —.

WHEN ruptures happen between parents and children, as far as my obſervation reaches, I have generally found that they ariſe from vice, extravagance, folly, or diſreſpectful behaviour in the latter.---The reaſon, experience, and ſolidity of Parental Age cannot be ſuppoſed, but in very particular circumſtances, to be ſo deceived or led aſtray as to give a child juſt cauſe of complaint.---A father, unleſs he is the worſt or weakeſt of men, will not be found in the diſgraceful predicament of wronging his ſon, but from too much kindneſs or indulgence. The natural love

love of the being which ſprings from us; an habitual affection for what has been many years the object of our tender care; an attention to the good opinion of the world, which is never more in danger than from parental cruelty; and, beſides, the near approach of that time of life, when the old man expects and finds his chief worldly comfort in the ſupport of his children; are all powerful and effectual motives in a parent's breaſt to do more than juſtice to his child.

On the contrary, a young man, educated in affluence, heir to great fortunes, his paſſions in full career, and, from his own folly, or the ſe-

ductions of the world, continually impelled by the desire of gratification, finds, beneath a father's eye, an unpleasing interruption to his wishes; and, in paternal prudence, a frequent check to the career of indulgence.—In such a situation, and with such a disposition, neither of which, I believe, are uncommon at this day, the young man will consider his father as a spy upon his actions, the judge of his follies, a check upon his will, and an obstacle to his freedom.—If, also, to the enemies such an youth has in himself are added those without,—the hungry, deluding crowd he attracts about him,—it will not require a moment to determine, if such a father and son are estranged from each other,

other, which of them will bear the imputation of ſuch a ſignal misfortune.

I call it a ſignal misfortune; for, in the catalogue of domeſtic troubles, I hardly know a greater.—It is that which brings down grey hairs with ſorrow to the grave,—and leaves the bark of youth without a helm, the ſport of winds and waves, without the means of eſcaping the rock or reſiſting the ſtorm.

It may be very natural to ſuppoſe me partial in a conteſt between parents and children; but, however that may be, the circumſtances of life, and the domeſtic ſituations of the day, will ſupport me very fully

in my ſentiments. Prejudice itſelf could not wiſh the balance to be more in favour of parents than it is.—Indeed, when I ſee a young nobleman eſtrange himſelf from his father, openly oppoſe his views, take a different party in the affairs of government, aſſociate with perſons obnoxious to him, and diſtreſs himſelf in order to diſtreſs him, from whom he received his life, I cannot but apprehend that there muſt be ſomething more inveterate in his character than appears, and that he has motives to ſuch a conduct which he dares not own * .

L—

* The great ſeverity and injuſtice with which the character of an amiable young nobleman

L— S— and S—.

I Have already, ſomewhere, obſerved that men are frequently indebted to the care and conduct of their wives,

bleman is here treated, will be evident to every one who may take the trouble of reading the following relation, which I believe to be tolerably authentic.

In the latter part of the above-written obſervations, there is a clear alluſion to the general reports concerning the rupture between Lord T—— and his ſon Lord F——. It was ſaid at the time when it took place, and I fancy very much believed, that the young man was violently enamoured of the Lady whom his Father married; and that the nuptials, which gave him a ſtepmother, uprooted from his breaſt every the leaſt ſentiment of reſpect for his father. This opinion was generally entertained; and the following circumſtances, among many others, was told

wives, for that notoriety in the world, which, of themſelves, they would never have acquired.

A paſ-

in ſupport of it:—Lord T——, proud of the beauty which was ſhortly to be his, ſome little time previous to his marriage, was pleaſed, at his own table, to exhibit the picture of his future bride to the company, and, amidſt the praiſes it drew forth, Lord F—— burſt into tears, aroſe from his chair, and retired.——Now, I will venture to aſſert, that theſe tears did not proceed from diſappointed paſſion; it was not a burſt of angry ſorrow from any ſordid or ſelf-intereſted apprehenſions that made them guſh forth, but the wounded ſenſibility of filial piety, not to a father who was about to commit an act of folly, but to the memory of a much-loved mother who was no more.

To make this opinion perfectly intelligible, I ſhall, without examining Lord T——'s hoary paſſion, and the injuſtice he committed againſt his family, by indulging it, beg leave to relate a little hiſtory, which

is

A paſſion for an innocent and lively amuſement, which has poſ-

ſeſſed

is not generally known, and has been given to me upon ſuch an authority as will juſtify me in the repetition.

The late moſt amiable Lady T——, without doubt, for the beſt reaſons, made it the object of her dying prayer, and the laſt requeſt of her life to her Lord, that he would never repeat the nuptial vow. This affecting entreaty was anſwered, on his part, by the moſt unequivocal and ſacred promiſe; nor did he heſitate to enforce his aſſurances of obedience to her will with thoſe ſolemn accompaniments, which, in the idea of mankind, render the breach of them ſo criminal as ſcarcely to admit of atonement. —If a ſon ſhould have been a witneſs to this awful engagement, what muſt be his feelings, when he ſaw the moment approaching that was to break this obligation,—when he ſhould ſee the dying prayer of a mother, whoſe darling he had been, treated with a contempt the moſt mortifying to an affectionate child.

Without

ſeſſed Lady S— and S— to a very advanced time of life, has made known

Without conſidering the force of ſuch a promiſe, which the man who made it may declare was done merely to calm the laſt moments of a dying perſon, I ſhall obſerve, that, however indifferent the world might be upon ſuch an occaſion, a ſon may be fully juſtified in diſcovering an abhorrence of ſuch a breach of obligation, and may very naturally conſider the avowal of his feelings as a duty he owes to the dear and venerable memory of a much-loved parent.——It may be ſaid, that other circumſtances concurred to promote this unfortunate eſtrangement:—perhaps, Lord T—— demanded his ſon's conſent to certain ſettlements on his new wife, and the probable iſſue of his marriage; and, if that was the caſe, it was natural, for every reaſon, that Lord F—— ſhould refuſe it.--But, without entering farther into the matter, I flatter myſelf that I have given to the conduct of the young Nobleman its true motive, and turned the covered cenſure of the ſon into a clear and merited diſapprobation of the father.

known a Title, which, from the insignificance of him who bears it, would hardly have been known beyond the Door-keeper of the Houſe of L——, or the environs of the county of B———. However, after all,—it is a more comfortable thing for a poor man to be indebted for his fame to an old *Figurante* than a young Coquette.

E— of M— — —.

IT is the opinion of moſt perſons of birth, in foreign countries, that to follow the bent of their genius, if it ſhould lead to the attainments of what they call vulgar profeſſions, would

would be derogatory from the high rank they hold in the world.—This is a very miſtaken pride,—as knowledge, of what kind ſoever it may be, cannot be diſgraceful to any ſituation; and hence it is that Ignorance is the general characteriſtic of the Nobility in many Nations of Europe, ---where to be noble, is to be a Coxcomb and a Blockhead.

In *China*, a country, by the contemplation of whoſe laws the wiſeſt legiſlators of the weſtern world might improve their own policy,---learning is the only ſource of Nobility, and, by preventing it from deſcending to an ignorant offſpring, that wiſe people preſerve it pure and free from pollution.---A claſs of men ſo neceſ-

ſary

ſary to the State is not ſuffered to depend upon the chance of human affairs:---Merit, not birth, fills up the vacant honour, and preſerves it.

If the Nobility of *England* is not the moſt virtuous, it is, certainly, the beſt inſtructed and informed of any in *Europe*.---The manners of the age may infect Lords like other men,---and among them there may be many individuals who diſgrace their character, their country, and themſelves; but, as a corporate, deliberative body, they poſſeſs a ſupreme degree of wiſdom, eloquence, and erudition.---In the Peerage of Great Britain there are perſons, and not a few of them, of the greateſt talents and moſt conſummate knowledge, whoſe minds

are

are not only capable of embracing the affairs of States and Kingdoms, but are equally inſtructed in the various branches of ſcience, and adorned with the graces of taſte and elegance.---Whatever ſubject comes before them, whether it conſiſts of deep queſtions of State, diſputes with foreign Nations, or matters of internal policy, as trade, manufactures, agriculture, &c. &c. &c. it is ſure to be examined in all its parts with knowledge, ability, and eloquence.

A Peer of the Britiſh Realm, abſtracted and unſhackled from the particular ſervice of Government, has a threefold character.—In the firſt place, he is an hereditary Senator,

nator, and every Act of Parliament muſt come under his inſpection :— ſecondly, he is a Judge, and member of a Court which is the *dernier reſort* of all legal application, and whoſe buſineſs it is to review the conduct of every other judicature : — and, thirdly, in his private character, as a Peer of the Realm, he muſt poſſeſs conſiderable property, and private influence.---Hence, a wiſe regulation of his own concerns, and the promoting good order and equal juſtice in the province where he may occaſionally reſide, become neceſſary obligations.—All theſe circumſtances of character require great information as well as ability ;—and there are many who poſſeſs qualifications for them all :—indeed, there are none

who

who are not educated to poſſeſs them; and there are very ſeldom any who diſgrace their rank from a want of capacity, or a failure of inſtruction, but from the purſuits of a pleaſurable life.

A very eaſy proof of the foregoing aſſertions might be given by preſenting a roll of thoſe Noblemen whoſe great knowledge and eminent talents are on record.—But if we leave behind us the labours of the State, the ſplendid talents of the Orator, and the ſhrewd judgment of the Politician, and deſcend into the confines of private life, the Britiſh Nobility and perſons of rank will appear to have given, and continue daily to give, the moſt inconteſtable evidence

of

of their acquaintance with the uſeful as well as elegant ſciences.—Some have devoted their leiſure-hours to the Muſe, and tuned the reed, or ſtruck the lyre;—others have laboured in the track of hiſtory, or the leſs rugged path of criticiſm. The ſpirit of agriculture owes much of its exertion to the noble and gentleman farmer.—The new and almoſt magic art of diſpoſing and ornamenting grounds; in ſhort, that new union of art and nature, which forms the ſcience of modern gardening, takes its riſe from the taſte and judgment of our firſt claſſes of men. Nor is architecture without its diſciples among them; and, under their direction, works, which would have rivalled thoſe of Greece, have been erected.—Muſic, alſo, has rea-

ſon to boaſt of her noble votaries,—and Religion has poſſeſſed ſome very ſhining lights among laymen of high rank and condition. — Antiquities and natural Hiſtory have been not only purſued, but illuſtrated, by the noble ſtudent;—and, in the inferior arts, where manual and continual practice, in which they could not engage, is neceſſary to perfection,—men of high ſtation have directed and encouraged the induſtry of others to very uſeful improvements. But, above all,—that ſublime Geometry, which has familiariſed us, as it were, with the worlds about us, is deeply indebted to the profound enquiries and inventive capacity of an Engliſh Peer *.

* The Earl of Orrery.

The

The late *Earl* of *Macclesfield* was conſidered as one of the beſt Mathematicians of the age, and to him it was owing that our regulation of the year was adjuſted to that of other European Nations.—He was, for many years, Preſident of the Royal Society, and gave every aid in his power, by the communication of his own attentive enquiries, as well as by encouraging thoſe of others, to advance that ſcience to which his genius had ſo eminently diſpoſed him.

The chief Glory of a Nation muſt ariſe from thoſe men who have made their names memorable by great and good actions.—The herd of Fops and Fools, however high their Titles, will be ſoon forgotten;—they are

loſt with the trifles of the moment, while the uſeful, honourable, and active lives of great and good men form the ſplendid picture which ſucceeding Ages behold with awe and veneration.

L— F— —*.

THIS worthy Nobleman would, I doubt not, willingly change his new-created title of *my Lord*, for the more ſolid one of an *happy Father*. I rather ſuſpect that the

* From the manner in which theſe remarks are written, I ſhould think that they were made about the time of this Lord's death.

views

views of his Peerage were founded in misfortune, and the motives which urged him to aſk it were not ſo much to add an honour to his family, as to ſecure certain permanent privileges which might preſerve it from diſgrace.

If it were permitted to reaſon upon the matter, the concluſion would be, that this Lord met with a very undeſerved fate.—In himſelf he was an honeſt, worthy, prudent, and independent character; managed his own ample fortune with wiſdom; preſerved a proper Hoſpitality in the Country where he lived, and acquired that influence which is the offspring of popular regard and veneration.—Won by his

prudent and ſenſible conduct, his very diſtant relation, the late Lord F——, made him the inheritor of his immenſe property, as a perſon whoſe character and diſpoſitions would lead him to apply it to the wiſeſt purpoſes. I never heard his œconomy accuſed of being too ſtrait either to his Neighbour, his Friend, or his Children.—It is therefore a moſt lamentable circumſtance, that the latter ſhould, by a ſyſtem of extravagance, wherein no one good was done, no one worthy act performed, no one good conſequence derived, tear ſuch a noble fortune to pieces, embitter the latter years of an excellent parent, and employ his cloſing life in the miſerable duty of preſerving a remnant of one of the

fineſt

fineſt eſtates in the kingdom to children yet unborn *.

* In the annals of modern extravagance, there has not been ſuch an extenſive and uſeleſs diſſipation as has been contrived by the *two elder* ſons of this family.—There was neither ſplendor nor elegance in the buſineſs, and the golden interval was not graced with jovial mirth or ſmiling hoſpitality. It gave neither bread to the Labourer, nor encouragement to the Artiſt; no one profited by it but the bloodſucking Uſurer, the Jockey, and the Gameſter.—It was a ruin with ſcarce a wreck;—when the bark ſunk, a few ſilken ſtreamers floated on the wave, and that was all.——The attempt to overturn the teſtamentary arrangement of the late Lord by an act of parliament, was illegal; and they were friends to the laws of their country who oppoſed the innovating deſign.——The infant and the child unborn will one day thank them for their juſtice and their mercy.

D— of C— —.

IF the moſt amiable heart, the moſt poliſhed manners, a ſolid underſtanding, and an irreproachable demeanour, can give any honour to private life; this man is entitled to enjoy the fulneſs of it.— If ſound judgment, an independent ſpirit, an active diſpoſition, a ſober dignity, and patriot virtue, can exalt a public character; this Duke has a juſt claim to the higheſt reputation which it is capable of receiving.

As an huſband, a father, a maſter, a neighbour, a citizen, a peer, and a chriſtian, he has afforded an example which would greatly benefit

and

and adorn the times in which we live, if it could charm thoſe of his birth, rank, and fortune, to make his the model of their own lives †.

He is the friend of government without the ſuſpicion of acting from any but patriot motives.—He has not only fulfilled his duties, as a peer of the realm, with ability, zeal, and attention, without grounding upon them a claim to the emoluments of government, but has refuſed offices of profit, as well as dignity, which have ſollicited his acceptance ‡.

† He has always preſerved the character of a decent, moral man:—beſides, he has built a church.

‡ From a certain ſort of old-faſhioned dignity

I dwell with pleaſure on the virtues of this excellent nobleman; I have known him long and well, and have eſteemed him as a character that reflects the brighteſt luſtre on the Peerage of Great Britain.

With what wiſdom and good Fortune did the Ducheſs of C—— diſpoſe of her immenſe riches in the purchaſe of ſo much happineſs as the affections of ſuch a man is ca-

nity and parade that he ſupports, I ſhould think that he is lying by for a *blue Ribbon*; and, if I know any thing of his character, he would rather be adorned with that perſonal bawble, than be employed in the moſt honourable, and what, I believe, is of more conſequence to his Grace, the moſt *profitable* poſt his Majeſty has to beſtow.

pable

pable of beſtowing! All the privileges of rank and ſtation, however great they may be, are but duſt in the balance, when compared with the ſolid honours of virtue, and the genuine comforts of domeſtic life §.

E— of B—.

IT has been ſaid, that the fortune which gives a throne forbids

§ Theſe ſentiments muſt allude to the late moſt excellent Ducheſs of C— —. His Grace, however, as all the world knows, is married again;—a rich virgin was his former lot, a rich widow is his preſent fortune: but, from the vanity and extravagance of this woman, and the uncertain contingencies of her property, &c. &c. &c. the *Hampſhire* people think that the *poor Duke is completely taken in.*

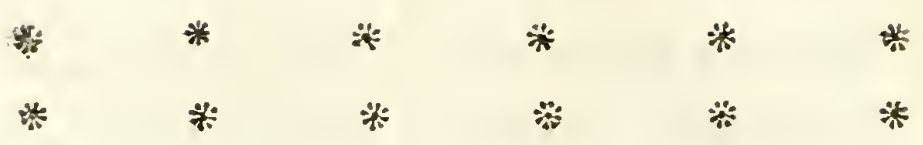
him

him who ſits on it to have a Friend. ——What!—are the nobleſt feelings of human nature to be excluded from a royal boſom?—and is a Sovereign the only perſon in his kingdom who cannot retreat from the labours of duty to the intercourſe of Friendſhip, or loſe the form of power in the ſociety of thoſe he loves?—Are his eyes to be ſhut againſt conſummate merit?—Muſt he be ungrateful to long ſervice, and, the moment he ſucceeds to power, does it become a duty in him to eſtrange himſelf from thoſe who have guided his youth, improved his mind, and fitted him for the pre-eminence he poſſeſſes? ——What will the rigid dictator of Kings allow to be a wiſe relaxation

laxation from the cares of empire? —Muſt he retire at once from active duty to gloom and ſolitude? Is he to go abroad, like the *Tartarean Lama*, for mere purpoſes of policy, and then be ſhut up from all the pleaſures of ſociety?—Muſt a King, to act aright towards his people, be ungrateful to the individual who has ſerved him, and paſs by the merit that claims protection? †

* *

† The Writer greatly miſtakes the matter; and the warmth into which he riſes makes it evident that they are the ſentiments of paſſion inflamed by unpleaſing reflection. —— The feelings and ſenſibility of Friendſhip are as neceſſary to perfect the roval as the private character; and a King is warned againſt perſonal attachments to individuals,



als, to prevent any object from ſtanding between him and his people. His ſubjects ſhould be the great and comprehenſive object of his affections, and their voice ſhould recommend to his eſteem the friends of their country.—Private Friendſhip is very dangerous to a Prince;—it makes Favourites,—a ſpecies of Court Characters the moſt hoſtile to the Honour of a Sovereign. The pleaſures of ſociety are his; and he may enjoy them with as much care and ſatisfaction as any of his ſubjects.—*George* the *Firſt* enjoyed them;—*George* the *Second* did the ſame.—They both had their private parties; but they were governed, as ſuch relaxations generally are, by the pleaſant, good-humoured characters of thoſe who compoſed them; without thoſe violent communications of friendſhip, which, like gleams of fine weather in a ſtorm, ſeldom come, never laſt, and do not belong to a King.—Beſides, when he is an Huſband and a Father, when he can command the Labours of Science and Genius, when he has ſuch means of doing

good

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good and diffuſing his benevolence, can a King complain of wanting due relaxation, and the being deprived of honeſt ſatisfactions, becauſe it is declared to be wrong in him to tempt a man, by confidence, to become a Traitor.——The Hiſtory of Favouritiſm, in all countries, is the hiſtory of private misfortune and public calamity.—A King is born for the ſervice and to be the Friend of his people; and a free people will be naturally jealous of any perſon who divides the Royal Affection, and grow into rage if he ſhould engroſs it from them.—There ſhould be nothing private about a King; he is a public character, and ſhould preſerve the air of royalty even in his moſt eaſy retirements.—It is his duty to reward thoſe who deſerve reward, and to protect thoſe who deſerve protection;—but his bounty ſhould have public utility for its grand object, and not any little idea of private preference.—A King of England who may ſo eaſily reign in the hearts of his people, and poſſeſſes ſuch noble objects to fill his

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With what inſult I have been treated;—with what rudeneſs has the

his mind, has no right to complain of any reſtraint that the conſtitution has made upon his prerogative, or that popular opinion may oppoſe to his wiſhes.——— It is obſerved by *Machiavel*, that Princes are ſeldom ſo judicious in the choice of their favourites as the people; a private man who ſurrenders his heart to the confidence of one perſon, puts himſelf into a very dangerous ſituation.—When a Prince does it, he chuſes a maſter for his people as well as for himſelf.—The relations, by which a King ſtands in a gracious aſpect towards his people,—as *Charles* the *Firſt's Parliament* told him when they deſired him to remove his favourite the *Duke* of *Buckingham*,—ſo far and ſo univerſally tranſcend any relation of a maſter towards a ſervant,—that any expreſſion of grace to the latter is not to be put in the leaſt degree of competition with the former.

tongue

tongue of Scandal been engaged againſt me! and what a change has taken place in the minds and temper of the people, becauſe * *

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——Alas! how much I have ſuffered for him, and how ſeverely he has ſuffered for me! and to preſerve him * * * * * *

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I have made a ſacrifice which embitters my life †.

† The noble Lord who is ſo affectionately alluded to in the foregoing reflections, has been ſo particular an object of national obſervation, that I cannot let his ſubject paſs me without giving a ſhort ſketch of his character and adminiſtration.

I ſhall paſs over the early part of his life, when he was charitably admitted to the Duke of Argyle's table. I ſhall not relate the political principles he then publicly avowed, and which had very near deprived him of that eſſential privilege. I ſhall not conſider the arts by which he won his way to confidence in the P-- of W—'s Court, but ſhall begin with him at that period when his ſlumbering ambition awoke and graſped at ſupreme power.

There never was a period in the annals of this country, when the Royal Favourite had ſuch an opportunity of ſatisfying ambition as the E— of B— poſſeſſed at the acceſſion of his preſent ——. The Engliſh are a good-

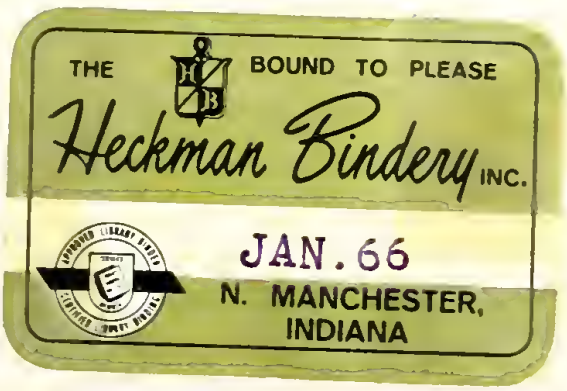
good-natured people, and at that time they were ſo enamoured of their Prince, that, although *Scottiſh* Perfidy was not quite forgot, the appointment of him to the firſt honorary poſt about the court would not have called forth an ill-natured obſervation:—nay, ſo much were the people diſpoſed to acquieſce in the wiſhes of their native King, that his being named Secretary of State did not create the murmurs which might have been expected; nor would they have ever increaſed, if the *Scot* had moderated his ambition.—But he wiſhed to get rid of a coadjutor, whoſe ſplendid talents eclipſed his own, and the ſuperiority of whoſe genius he found too impoſing for him. This was rather a dangerous, but not a difficult buſineſs; and by working up the —— to force a penſion on Mr. P—, his cowardice found a refuge in the idea, that, by thus damning the late Secretary as a Penſioner, in the public opinion, he ſhould poſſeſs his future power without peril, and without controul. He forced that Pilot from the Helm who had conducted the veſſel to Glory, and ſeized it with his own trembling hand which was not able to hold it; and, after he had awakened the dying embers of diſſention between two

parts of the ſame kingdom, by his daring, continual, and decided preference,—after having made a diſgraceful peace, diſtreſſed government, and rendered his too confiding —— unpopular, he ſculked like a very coward from his poſt, and was ſeen no more.—However, through the courſe of ſeveral ſhort-lived Adminiſtrations, he attempted to rule behind the curtain, and completed the buſineſs of clouding the dawn of a reign that promiſed a more effulgent greatneſs than the world had ever beheld.——The effects of his Adminiſtration were long ago foretold;—they are now compleating, to the ſhame, I had almoſt ſaid, to the downfal of this once ſplendid Empire.

I do not believe that this Nobleman ever had a ſpark of good-will to this country, and that there ever was a man more infected with Scottiſh Prejudices againſt it.—What are his true political ſentiments, and what have ever been his wiſhes for the Britiſh Throne, I cannot pretend to determine; but this I will venture to aſſert, that the *Amor Patriæ*, the noble glow of patriotic paſſion, which is ever allied to ſo many great and noble qualities, is not known to him.—He is ſelfiſh, timid, gloomy, and ambitious,—proud,

proud, unforgiving, and relentleſs.—He hates the Engliſh people from principle;—they obſtructed his views, drove him from power, threatened his life, made him fly from his country,—and now ſuffer him to linger out a miſerable exiſtence, as an object, though deſerving of puniſhment from the ———, beneath their indignation.——— If I underſtand him rightly,—he looks with a malignant pleaſure on our preſent diſtreſs and danger, and would find, in the deſpair of this country, a compenſation for his own diſappointed Ambition.

THE END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.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